

R4

USAID/ETHIOPIA

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USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22209-2111
Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106
Fax: 703/351-4039
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Released on or after Oct. 1, 2002

DATE: March 22, 2000

TO: Vivian Lowery Derryck, AFR/AA

FROM: Douglas L. Sheldon, Mission Director

SUBJECT: USAID/Ethiopia Management Decision Memorandum

USAID/Ethiopia submits the FY 2002 R-4 in the context of complex and volatile circumstances. Ethiopia is in the second year of a food emergency involving a minimum of 8 million people – the worst such crisis since the famine years of 1984/1985. The extent of the current emergency has yet to fully unfold, but the situation is somber. Another critical consideration is that the border conflict with Eritrea remains unresolved. Though mediation is underway, the outcome is uncertain. Fighting may resume, or the situation may remain deadlocked. The conflict situation has a significant potential impact both on the response to the emergency and for development efforts.

Despite these circumstances, our development partnerships with the Government of Ethiopia (GFDRE), NGO's and with other collaborators remain strong. As you will see in the attached R-4 submission, USAID/Ethiopia continues to demonstrate tangible progress in pursuing our development objectives. The Mission is leading an effective emergency response to growing humanitarian needs, as well as addressing critical sectors of food security, health, primary education and governance necessary for sustainable improvement in the well being of 60 million Ethiopians.

There is a high degree of convergence with GHAI objectives in the proposed program and in the strategy under development. Food security is the over-arching, long term objective of the strategy. Proposed initiatives for the Southern Tier, and the border development fund address key conflict issues. Mission efforts towards civil society, decentralization, and empowerment also address internal conflict issues. Similarly, the now and future Ethiopia program tracks very closely with Agency's overall performance goals.

The R-4 reflects the close relationship between humanitarian efforts provided in the context of the emergency, and development interventions with the potential to ameliorate the chronic food insecurity, widespread malnutrition, and other critical needs. The R-4 demonstrates the magnitude of the effort to move from relief to development in Ethiopia. This linkage of humanitarian and development efforts to attack the chronic nature of Ethiopia's poverty is the central theme of the USAID Ethiopia strategy that is under development.

USAID/Ethiopia requests Africa Bureau guidance on the following issues that will affect our program performance over the next year.

1. Staffing:

We are requesting five additional program funded staff under our education and emergency response objectives in response to growing technical and managerial demands. One position is for a TAACS advisor to strengthen the technical capacity of our education program. The remaining positions are for a one year period only, and are for food monitors and a driver required to monitor increasing volumes of emergency food aid over the next 12 months.

We also request our USDH work force be straight-lined at 12 for the next two years. We make this request in cognizance of illustrative DP planning levels for USAID Ethiopia of 10 USDH (as of 9/30/2001) as discussed in the March Mission Directors Conference. In brief, we believe such a reduction unwarranted relative to the magnitude of the program and the importance of Ethiopia in meeting the Agency's performance goals in Africa. Rather than reduce USAID Ethiopia's scope or capacity, we encourage AFR to consider fully the alternative approaches which were identified in the conference. This issue of USDH staffing is further discussed in the Section I Overview, and in the Section IV Resource Request Narrative on workforce.

2. Increased Security Costs:

We face increasing costs to maintain adequate security. Following the Nairobi and Dar bombings, we had to augment our guard force by 24 positions. These positions are carried on our staffing pattern, and paid from our OE budget. We still face the distinct possibility that the declining security level in Addis will make it necessary to hire additional guards for daytime coverage at all residences. This would require adding 25 FSNPSC positions at an annual cost of approximately \$60-70,000.

3. Co-location:

Three different security assessments have recommended that USAID co-locate with the Embassy on the Embassy compound. This will require leasing land adjacent to the Embassy, walling it in, and constructing a new office building to house USAID and other USG agencies. While USAID will not have to assume all the costs of the lease and the building, our assessment will be significant. Conservative estimates of USAID costs to co-locate are around USD \$5 million. These funds will have to be secured from the Agency's security budget.

USAID Ethiopia faces considerable uncertainty and a great development challenge. Despite the uncertainty, we believe the USAID Ethiopia program is well conceived, and well placed to address critical issues, if we can stay the course. Through the difficulties of the past two years, the staff has shown an incredible level of commitment to our development objectives.

R4 Part I: Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING CURRENTLY APPROVED STRATEGIC PLAN

Promoting regional stability and responding to chronic food insecurity lie at the core of U.S. national interests in Ethiopia. USAID's program is designed to address chronic food insecurity by: (a) increasing agriculture production and productivity; (b) diversifying sources of household income including expanded access to micro-credit; (c) reducing the rates of infectious diseases and slowing the population growth rate; (d) improving the quality and efficiency of basic education with a focus on improving the completion rates of girls; and (e) promoting the more efficient use of public resources, a more dynamic civil society, and a more efficient judicial system.

During FY 1999, USAID/Ethiopia re-structured its agricultural development program to focus on increasing rural household production and productivity and increasing the efficiency of agricultural markets. The re-structured agricultural program includes new emphases on applied, on-farm agricultural research and extension services and access to micro-credit and micro-enterprise development. It continues support for the development of business-based, democratically managed farmer cooperatives and independent agricultural retailers and policy reform. It also better integrates PL 480 Title II food for work and related activities with other agriculture development activities.

In addition to the chronic food insecurity, drought conditions placed millions of rural Ethiopians at risk at the close of FY 1999. USAID maintains a capacity to respond to emergency situations and continues to support efforts to build the capacity of the national and regional governments to respond to crises. In FY 1999, the United States provided over 82,000 metric tons (MT) of commodities valued at \$36 million from Title II non-emergency resources to over half a million Ethiopians in the country's chronically food insecure districts. It also provided emergency humanitarian food assistance of 237,160 MT valued at \$82 million. Of this amount, 191,500 MT, valued at \$66.0 million, assisted approximately 10.5 million Ethiopians affected by drought. The balance, 45,660 MT valued at \$16.0 million, assisted the approximately 315,000 Ethiopian displaced by the Ethio-Eritrean border conflict. The latter also received non-food assistance valued at \$1,350,700. The results of USAID emergency assistance were significant. Field assessments and nutritional surveys demonstrated that timely delivery of emergency food aid prevented mass migration of people; successfully addressed the nutritional needs of the war displaced, and allowed Ethiopia to avoid a serious humanitarian crisis.

MOST SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

- ◆ Ninety-eight farmer cooperatives were restructured into business-oriented enterprises with democratically elected directors. Restructured cooperatives continued to pay dividends, at increasing rates, to their members, thereby boosting household incomes.

- ◆ Through a sub-grant to the Ethiopian Evangelical Church "Mekane Yesus" (EECMY), knowledge of at least one modern contraceptive method reached 90% in the focus area, compared to the national average of 63%. More importantly, the contraceptive prevalence rate in this area serving about 1.1 million persons, increased from a baseline of 4% to about 34% over the past year. In focus areas, major increases were achieved in levels of antenatal care (86.7% vs. a baseline of 62.2%), tetanus toxoid vaccination rates (93% vs. a baseline of 65.8%) and Couple Years of Protection (CYP) numbers (400,682, up from a 1995 baseline figure of 105,000).
- ◆ The HIV/AIDS policy environment score increased by 25% (see data table) and a more aggressive HIV/AIDS awareness program by the Ethiopian Orthodox Church targets almost half of Ethiopia's population.
- ◆ Nationally, primary school enrollments rose to 46% from 29% in 1996. In the Mission focus regions of Tigray and the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNPR), primary enrollments rose to 58% and 49% respectively.
- ◆ Procedures for developing annual Public Investment Programs (PIPs), incorporating both capital and recurrent costs, were tested at the national level, and plans to extend the PIP approach to regional governments were developed through the Decentralization Support Activity.
- ◆ USAID reached agreement with the GFDRE on the re-design of its successful judicial training program in a manner that will meet the training needs of the judiciary in a sustainable fashion.
- ◆ USAID's continued support to Ethiopian civil society expanded to creating partnerships with 85 Ethiopian NGO's, while at the same time contributed to improvements in the environment in which NGO's operate, including improvements in the registration process and the adoption of an NGO Code of Conduct.
- ◆ The timely delivery of emergency food aid to the approximately eight million Ethiopians affected by the drought or displaced by the border conflict prevented the mass migration of people and addressed the needs of the war displaced.

COUNTRY FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCED PROGRESS MOST, ACCOUNT FOR POOR PERFORMANCE, OR WHICH WOULD ELIMINATE AN OBJECTIVE.

Since 1997, rainfall has been poor in many parts of the country, forcing households to use their savings. In 1999, drought became even more severe leading to total crop failure in some areas, substantial production reductions in others, and the large-scale die-off of animals, particularly those owned by pastoralists. As a result, at the end of 1999, it was projected that approximately eight million Ethiopians would be in need of emergency assistance during FY 2000. It will take several years of good rains to re-build household savings and recovery. Accordingly, USAID expects there to be a continuing need for emergency food assistance well into FY 2001; even longer if the rains are not adequate in 2000.

The continuing Ethio-Eritrean border conflict has slowed Ethiopia's development efforts as bilateral donors, including the United States, and international financial institutions delayed non-project assistance (budget-support) programs. At this time it is not clear when the border conflict will be resolved.

Lack of capacity is a growing constraint to the implementation of the health and education sector development programs as reflected in the joint review mission (November 1999) and the annual review meeting (March 2000) that assessed the performance of these programs. The recently conducted public expenditure review (January 2000) stated a reduced expenditure in the health and education sectors despite the increasing allocations. This is partly a reflection of low absorption capacity in these sectors and partly due to the border conflict that may have diverted expenditures.

OVERALL PROSPECTS

The FY 2000 prospects for continued progress in health, education and responding to emergency conditions are good. The prospects for improved progress in agricultural development and judicial training are also good.

The government remains committed to implementation of its health and education sector development programs. Indeed, despite the United States Government's decision not to disburse non-project assistance (NPA) funds for these sectors in FY 1999 because of the Ethio-Eritrean border conflict, GFDRE budget allocations to both sectors were maintained at approximately the agreed levels of 6.2% for health and 18% for education. However, inadequate implementation capacity remains to be a problem, therefore, future activities will focus on addressing this problem.

At the end of FY 1999, the Mission and GFDRE reached agreement on a new strategic approach to increased household production and productivity in chronically food-insecure districts. The initial focus of this approach was to be the Amhara Region. Subsequently, USAID and an inter-agency group from the GFDRE completed a joint assessment of the needs of pastoralists [between February and March 2000] in the Liben, Afder and Borena zones of Ethiopia which border Kenya, and the government has proposed broadening the Mission's food security program to include food insecure districts along the Ethio-Kenyan border. The government and USAID also reached agreement on a re-designed judicial training program. This program is expected to begin in the second half of FY 2000.

The GFDRE has also moved aggressively to offset the effects of the current drought. Early in FY 2000, it completed what donors have described as the most comprehensive disaster assessment ever. It is also currently in the process of procuring locally approximately 100,000 metric tons of food (at a cost of approximately USD 43 million) to cover a serious emergency shortfall. This effort has been well coordinated with USAID/Ethiopia and other donors.

The Mission expects to submit a new country strategic plan in FY 2000. This plan will continue the Mission's work in the health and education sectors, judicial training and financial decentralization. The plan will also incorporate the Mission's new emphasis on increased

household production and productivity in the chronically food-insecure districts of select regions. This emphasis will better enable the Mission to enhance the impacts of its on-going PL480 Title II regular development programs by integrating their work into its health and agricultural development objectives. The Mission expects its new strategic plan to give increased emphasis to nutrition, human and institutional capacity development, and women's issues. The Mission will also be working together with Greater Horn countries, U.S. agencies, and other donors in achieving enhanced food security and conflict prevention through our efforts to strengthen our program's convergence with the GHAI strategy through changing or adjusting it to incorporate GHAI principles and objectives.

The overall prospects for the Ethiopia program depend partially on our ability to retain the staff resource levels to carry out the activities proposed. The Mission has made excellent use of an outstanding FN staff, and, where appropriate, used program funded PSC's. But, there are elements of Mission management and oversight that require the skills of experienced USDH officers. We believe that the Mission has already been drawn down to its minimum level, perhaps overdrawn. At a minimum the current staffing level of 12 USDH needs to be maintained through the 2002 planning period. This issue was discussed at the recent Mission director conference. The issue of USAID Ethiopia's USDH staffing needs to be considered from both a resource management and development perspective.

Resource management. First, when one includes food aid, USAID Ethiopia is Africa's largest bilateral program. In addition to \$38 million in DA, the Mission will have a total of \$30 million for development food aid, and will manage an additional \$110 million in emergency aid (food and non-food). Even if the emergency ameliorates over time, there will be very large relief component, which will carry through the 2002 planning period. While we can, and have, obtained additional program funded staff, the whole Mission must support the emergency effort. The management burden of negotiations with government and NGO's additional implementation instruments, and oversight necessitate at a minimum the current staffing level.

Development. Secondly, if the Agency is serious about impact, Ethiopia must be a high priority. The Agency cannot address its performance goals for sustainable development without mounting a serious and sustained effort in Ethiopia – Africa's second most populous country. Ethiopia's development indicators make a compelling case for such priority and show the close linkages between the development and humanitarian efforts. With 60-65% of children malnourished, the nutritional status is by recent UNDP reporting, the worst in the world – even considering the problems in Afghanistan and Angola. The food security situation, evidenced by the emergency is critical. The fertility rate is high. HIV prevalence is high (3 million cases minimum or 10% of the world's caseload). Literacy rates are low. The border conflict will be resolved one day and it will be necessary to find programs that can reduce the tension and prospects for further conflicts. There are no lacks of other internal conflicts that need attention. We can, and have, mounted good program responses to these challenges. But, to do so, we need experienced supervisory USDH technical staff to develop and oversee programs and to manage, to direct and to monitor the contractors and FN staff carrying out our efforts. With a program of this size, we cannot further reduce the critical staff functions of program, finance, administration and procurement which provide the framework and mechanisms for our strategic development teams to carry out their programs.

R4 Part II Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Objective ID: 663-001-01

Objective Name: Increased availability of selected domestically produced food grains

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: USAID/Ethiopia restructured its food and agricultural development program during FY 99 to support the GFDRE national food security program, and successfully negotiated and signed a bilateral agreement to that effect. Although implementation of the restructured program is only in the initial stages, the general areas of intervention have been identified and specific activities are currently in the design stage.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

Summary of the SO:

USAID/Ethiopia's 20-year goal is to contribute to the efforts of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) to reduce high levels of chronic food insecurity. Approximately 40% of the country's rural households do not produce enough food or income to meet basic nutritional needs. Estimated per capita food consumption during the harvest season averages between 1.9 and 2.0 kilocalories per day, falling to between 1.7 and 1.8 kilocalories per day prior to harvest. Assessing food insecurity in terms of the Agency's performance goals, it is important to note that the percentage of Ethiopian children under the age of five who are underweight is substantially higher than the average for Sub-Saharan and all USAID-assisted countries (approximately 48% versus 30% and 36% respectively). Moreover, the population growth rate in Ethiopia exceeds the agricultural growth rate, which will lead to an increasingly severe problem of food insecurity in the future unless actions are taken to reverse the trend.

Among the factors associated with chronic food insecurity in Ethiopia are inefficient agricultural practices, declining soil fertility, recurrent drought, poor water conservation practices, insufficient access to land, insecure land tenure, and limited non-farm income opportunities. USAID/Ethiopia re-structured its food and agricultural development program in FY 99 to more directly address the problem of chronic food insecurity at the household level. The twin elements of the program now focus on increasing (1) rural household production and productivity; and (2) the efficiency of agricultural markets. Planned intermediate results associated with increased rural household production and productivity are: (1) food and agricultural research system strengthened; (2) extension service dissemination of technology information improved; and (3) rural household cash crop and micro-enterprise income increased/diversified. These results seek to: (a) improve household food availability through increased agricultural production and productivity; (b) improve household access to food through increased household incomes and improved markets; and (c) improve food utilization through improved pre- and post-harvest technologies and nutritional practices. Activities will emphasize adaptive, participatory, on-farm agricultural research; household-oriented agricultural extension service delivery; increased access to rural financial services; and micro-enterprise development.

Planned intermediate results related to increasing the agricultural market efficiency are: (1) integration and stability of food markets increased; (2) competition in agricultural input and output markets increased; and (3) factor markets established and functioning in rural areas. Activities will emphasize the restructuring of farmer cooperatives into profit-oriented business enterprises; improving the business management skills and competitiveness of independent agricultural retailers and traders; improving the collection and timely dissemination of crop and livestock production and market price information; and promoting policy reform. These results and activities are intended to improve farmer access to the inputs needed to adopt improved technologies; provide market price incentives to adopt improved technologies by improving market outlets for surplus production; and supporting a more favorable environment for agricultural production and marketing. The Mission's overall approach supports the objectives of USAID's African Food Security Initiative and the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative, and provides a framework for better integrating PL 480 Title II food for work and related activities with the agricultural development program.

Key Results:

The USAID-supported, Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) pilot cooperative development program in the Oromiya region facilitated the restructuring of 98

farmer cooperatives into business-oriented enterprises with democratically elected Boards of Directors. In addition, five cooperative unions (cooperatives whose members are farmer cooperatives) have been formed with professional management to take advantage of economies of scale with regard to input (primarily fertilizer) purchase, crop marketing, and the provision of tractor services. In 1999 farmer cooperatives in Oromia marketed 8,807 metric tons of fertilizer and improved seed to their members, and paid a total of over \$26,500 in dividends to their members. Under a second activity VOCA trained 62 agricultural input retailers in business management and accounting to improve their ability to provide competitively priced inputs to farmers. Of the 452 retailers trained to date, 95% are currently using modern accounting methods, 45% have diversified and modernized their businesses, and 91% have reported substantial reductions in storage losses.

The Winrock International EMPOWER (Ethiopian Management of Participatory Opportunities for Women in Extension and Research) program is using a participatory approach to address smallholder farmer productivity and production constraints in the Yem Special Woreda of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State. Winrock trained 35 extension agents, and established 214 demonstration sites to test new crop varieties and technologies. The results were assessed with farmer participation, resulting in the selection of crop varieties and technologies to be further tested during the next growing season. Winrock is also increasing the number of trained women extension agents, researchers and educators through the award of 27 scholarships to women for PhD(in the US), MSc(third Country), BSc and diploma (in country) training in related fields.

Performance and Prospects:

Prospects for future performance have been significantly improved by reaching agreement with the GFDRE on the framework for USAID support to the national food security program. The operational design of specific activities to support to agricultural research and extension and micro-enterprise development, with an initial focus on the Amhara region, is underway and activity implementation is expected to begin during FY 2000.

In this regard, VOCA cooperative restructuring activities are being expanded to the regional states of Amhara; Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples; and Tigray to reinforce the restructured program. Winrock activities have also been refocused (programmatically and geographically) to conform to the restructured program, and are being expanded to the Amhara Region. In addition, Mission-funded activities with the Ethiopian Investment Authority, the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce, and the Ministry of Trade and Industry are improving the capacity of these institutions to contribute to an improved enabling environment for private enterprise in agricultural marketing and small enterprise development. These activities are laying the foundation for future investments in improving agricultural market efficiency. Finally, the number of formally registered microfinance institutions (as a result of prior Title III conditionality) is steadily increasing, providing households with increased access to credit for microenterprise development.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Within the initial focus of the structured agricultural development program on the chronically food insecure woredas (districts) of the Amhara Region and a new focus on possible programming in the pastoralist areas on the Ethiopia-Kenyan border, the Southern Tier Initiative,

the Mission will give increased attention to nutrition. As a continuation of successful efforts to improve the timeliness of Central Statistics Authority (CSA) crop and livestock production estimates, the Mission expects to support updating the sample frame, testing the sampling methodology, updating data processing methods, training CSA staff in preparation for a National Agricultural Census, and the conduct of the census once preparations are satisfactorily completed. The GFDRE has also finalized a proposal for funding a market price information system, which we also expect to support. USAID has also been involved in discussions regarding the establishment of a National Agricultural Information System (NAIS), and will consider support to test elements of the system related to the collection and dissemination of crop production and market price information. Finally, USAID expects to submit a new Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP) to USAID/Washington in FY 2000 which will incorporate the twin elements of the restructured program: (1) rural household production and productivity increased; and (2) agricultural market efficiency improved.

The restructuring of the Mission's agricultural development program, to be reflected in the new ISP, will lead to the construction of new data tables next year. Preliminary indicators at the SO level will include food production (kcal/person/day), cash income, child nutritional status, marketing margins for selected inputs and outputs, and market availability of inputs. Baseline information on these indicators will be collected during FY 2000.

Other Donor Programs:

The United States is an active participant, along with Canada, DFID, the European Union, Germany, Italy, the World Bank, and the World Food Program in supporting elements of the GFDRE food security program. The World Bank is the primary donor for agricultural research programs. Canada will support capacity building for small-scale irrigation schemes in selected regions. USAID's assistance will emphasize improving agricultural research and extension, micro-finance, micro-enterprise development, increasing the efficiency of agricultural input/output and factor markets, improving the reliability and availability of crop production and market information, and policy reforms aimed at expanding private sector participation.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, Winrock International, several Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs), Addis Ababa University, the Ethiopian Agricultural Research Organization, the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce, the Ethiopian Investment Authority, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased availability of selected domestically produced food grains	
Objective ID: 663-001-01	
Approved: 1994-12-01	Country/Organization: USAID ETHIOPIA
Result Name: IR 1.2 Increased participation of agricultural input retailers	
Indicator: Number of private input retailers trained in business management and accounting	
Unit of Measure: # of retailers trained	
Source: VOCA/Ethiopia	
Indicator/Description: Participating retailers who are using modern business management and accounting practices. Many of these have expanded and diversified their business undertakings, including handling of agrochemicals, fertilizer, seed, merchandize and grain.	
<p>Comments: Since VOCA has exceeded its initial training target, the focus of training for private retail traders in Oromia, Amhara and Southern regions is being shifted from the training of individuals to support for the establishment of trader associations to take advantage of economies of scale in wholesale purchase, and the provision of training through those associations.</p> <p>Although it is difficult to obtain reliable figures on gross profit, based on an assessment conducted by VOCA, retailers reported that their profit margins have greatly improved after training in modern business management. Of those trained, 95% are currently using modern accounting methods, 45% have diversified and modernized their businesses, and 91% report substantial reductions in storage and inventory losses.</p>	

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	210	224
1998	310	390
1999	388	452
2000	450	
2001	500	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased availability of selected domestically produced food grains.	
Objective ID: 663-001-01	
Approved: 1994-12-01	Country/Organization: USAID ETHIOPIA
Result Name: IR 1.2 Increased participation of agricultural input retailers.	
Indicator: Volume of inputs marketed through cooperatives.	
Unit of Measure: Metric tons (MT)	
Source: VOCA Cooperative Union Project quarterly and annual reports.	
Indicator/Description: Volume of inputs (MTs) marketed through farmer cooperatives.	
<p>Comments: The number of farmer cooperatives acting as both retailers of agricultural inputs and buyers of grain is steadily expanding, and increasing private participation in both input and output markets. Input marketing in 1999 was less than expected, as the demand for fertilizer by cooperative members was largely satisfied by the availability of fertilizer under the government's National Extension Program. However, as cooperative unions become established and are able to obtain volume discounts, this situation is expected to change.</p> <p>* Target to be established based upon 2000 and 2001 performance.</p>	

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	NA	3,500
1998	7,000	11,293
1999	10,000	8,807
2000	15,000	
2001	20,000	
2002	*	

Performance Data Table

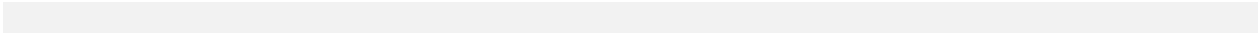
Objective Name: Increased availability of selected domestically produced food grains.	
Objective ID: 663-001-01	
Approved: 1994-12-01	Country/Organization: USAID ETHIOPIA
Result Name: IR2.1 Increased private marketing of food grains.	
Indicator: Volume of crops marketed through cooperatives.	
Unit of Measure: Metric tons (MT)	
Source: VOCA Cooperative Union Project quarterly and annual reports.	
Indicator/Description: Volume of crops (MTs) marketed through farmer cooperatives.	
<p>Comments: The number of farmer cooperatives acting as both retailers of agricultural inputs and buyers of grain is steadily expanding, and increasing private participation in both input and output markets. Restructured cooperatives and cooperative unions are becoming much more active in crop marketing as their asset base and financial capacity increases. The volume of grain handled by cooperatives is expected to increase as financing for grain marketing activities becomes more available.</p> <p>* Target to be established based upon 2000 and 2001 performance.</p>	

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	NA	5,000
1998	7,500	5,836
1999	10,000	13,860
2000	15,000	
2001	30,000	
2002	*	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased availability of selected domestically produced food grains	
Objective ID: 663-001-01	
Approved: 1994-12-01	Country/Organization: USAID ETHIOPIA
Result Name: IR 2.2 Policies and regulations favorable to increased efficiency of grain markets implemented	
Indicator: Number of micro-finance institutions registered and operational	
Unit of Measure: Yes/No	
Source: National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE)	
Indicator/Description: The number of legally registered and active micro-finance institutions.	
<p>Comments: Since the 1996 proclamation the number of registered micro-finance institutions has steadily increased in response to the demand for micro-credit services. At present there are 15 registered microfinance institutions (compared to 9 last year); and another 2 are in the registration process. Also, a new Association of Ethiopian Micro-Finance Institutions (AEMFI) has been formed and registered to provide a network for sharing information, undertaking advocacy with GFDRE regulatory and policy-making bodies, and supporting management and staff training in best practices.</p> <p>-Title III program has been completed, therefore targets beyond FY 99 are not applicable.</p>	

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)		7
1998	10	9
1999	15	15
2000	NA	
2001	NA	
2002	NA	



Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Objective ID: 663-002-01

Objective Name: Increased use of primary and preventive health care (PPHC) services

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Over the past year, this objective registered significant achievements against three of its four intermediate results. Performance lagged with respect to expanding access to primary and preventive health care in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) due to the absence of a technical assistance contractor. But, even here, progress was made particularly with regard to strengthening the health management information system and supporting the development of an action plan for the prevention and control of malaria, the critical problem in the SNNPR.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.2 Infant and Child Health/Nutrition
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Population

Summary of the SO:

SO 2 supports the Mission Performance Plan goal of promoting sustainable development in Ethiopia, and contributes to the U.S. national interest in and the Agency's goal of stabilizing world population and protecting human health. The major mechanism for USAID assistance to Ethiopia in HPN is the "Essential Services in Health to Ethiopia" (ESHE) project. Four intermediate results contribute to this objective: (1) Increased resources dedicated to the health sector, particularly to primary and preventive health care (PPHC); (2) Increased access to and demand for modern contraceptives in focus areas; (3) Enhanced response of Ethiopian society to expand access to and use of STI/HIV/AIDS services; and (4) Increased use of integrated PPHC Services in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR).

Key Results:

Despite the conflict with Eritrea, which has resulted in a major increase in defense spending, the national budget allocated to the health sector in 1999 nearly met its target (6.1% vs. 6.2%) and was maintained at the same as level FY 98. Moreover, the GFDRE has raised the level of public resources allocated to PPHC by an annual average of 11% over the past three years (1996-98), which exceeds the inflation rate, and the allocation to PPHC exceeded the target of 50% in FY99.

Couple Years of Protection (CYP) increased by 10% from FY 98 to FY 99 to almost 410,000, up from a baseline of 105,000 in FY 95. This increase resulted primarily from the success of the USAID-supported PSI/DKT social marketing program, which, in FY 99, sold nearly 42 million condoms and 1.2 million oral contraceptives, up 18% and 20% respectively from FY 98. Social marketing and other NGO interventions have also increased significantly the levels of public awareness of and support for HIV prevention and the use of condoms. A recent study found that almost 50% of men use a condom with non-regular sex partners. USAID-supported activities in target areas have been particularly effective. For example, through a sub-grant to the Ethiopian Evangelical Church "Mekane Yesus" (EECMY), knowledge of at least one modern contraceptive method reached 90% in the focus area, compared to the national average of 63%. More importantly, the contraceptive prevalence rate in the same focus area, serving about 1.1 million persons, increased from 4% at baseline to about 34% in FY 99.

Through a variety of Pathfinder sub-grants, USAID has increased access to HIV/AIDS information and services. For example, the Inter-Church Aid Commission has initiated community-based AIDS education, support and care activities with the potential to reach 30 million members of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church (EOC). Similarly, the "Tesfa Theater" produced an HIV/AIDS awareness film, "Yemaleda Teza" (Morning Dew), which reached an estimated 500,000 viewers through national television. Significant progress was also achieved in improving the national HIV/AIDS policy environment, as evidenced by landmark HIV/AIDS public statements made by the president of the GFDRE, the patriarch of the EOC, the chairman of the Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council, and the president of the EECMY. Press and media coverage of HIV/AIDS issues has also increased dramatically.

Progress in the implementation of PPHC in the SNNPR over the past year was slowed by the nine-month absence of technical assistance. Nevertheless, significant results were obtained in the areas of Health Management Information System (HMIS) where 781 persons were trained at regional, zonal, wereda (district) levels and strengthening the regional logistics capacity

including the construction of the drug warehouse and maintenance unit the procurement of medical equipment and essential supplies. USAID also supported a number of activities to address the malaria problem. With USAID support, the Ministry of Health and the Regional Health Bureau conducted an assessment of the malaria situation in SNNPR which was used to revise the regional readiness plan and a workshop on treatment and prevention guidelines. USAID also provided logistical support, which resulted in increased availability of anti-malaria drugs in the region. These have contributed to a strengthened regional preparedness capability, which was demonstrated in reducing the impact of over 20,000 persons treated for malaria. A new institutional contractor is now on board, so more rapid progress is expected in the SNNPR in FY 2000.

Performance and Prospects:

The prospects for continued good performance against the Mission's results for this SO remain good. The government remains committed to the Health Sector Development Program (HSDP) jointly supported by donors, including the United States. The HSDP focuses on improving the quality of and increasing access to public sector PPHC services. The government continues to pursue policy reforms agreed to under the USAID program of non-project assistance (NPA), despite Congressional restrictions on NPA disbursements because of the Ethio-Eritrean border conflict. With USAID support, a National Health Accounts study is underway. This study will provide data on public and private health expenditures which can be used to better target resources on critical health problems and further the policy dialogue under the HSDP. Indicative of its commitment to Health Care Financing (HCF), the GFDRE assigned full time technical staff to the HCF Secretariat. With the staffing of the HCF Secretariat and the institutional contractor's HCF advisor on board, we expect continued progress in health financing.

With the continued expansion of the social marketing program, NGO participation in family planning and reproductive health, and the newly-initiated Jhon Hopkins University Population Communication Services (JHU/PCS) program, we expect to see continued expansion of the private sector and strengthened GFDRE capacity to deliver modern family planning services. USAID is also working with Packard Foundation to aggressively address the issues of adolescent reproductive health to an estimated 45% of population under age of 15. Moreover, the Mission has engaged other donors and the GFDRE in the issue of long-term contraceptive security.

Within the more favorable policy environment for HIV/AIDS, the Mission expects to continue its HIV/AIDS prevention activities, including the MOH integrated disease surveillance system, and mobilizing community-based organizations, including traditional healers and religious groups.

USAID support to polio eradication will continue to support highly-effective National Immunization Days (NIDs) and improved surveillance. These key activities will speed up the interruption of wild polio virus transmission in Ethiopia. USAID also supports, through UNICEF, the integration of vitamin A distribution with the NID campaigns.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

If the Congressional hold on NPA continues, we will explore alternate uses of these funds with the GFDRE. The Mission will consider the impact on all planned activities of the Ethio-Eritrea border conflict. With routine EPI apparently declining in the SNNPR, we are already mobilizing new resources for support to immunization coverage.

The mission is currently looking at improving nutritional status of women and children through effective integrated programming of food aid, nutrition and health, education and agriculture activities into the Mission's Integrated Strategic Plan. Specifically SO2 will look at optimal feeding and dietary practices for infants and young children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and improved maternal and child health.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID works collaboratively with the GFDRE and other donors to implement the ambitious USD 600 million HSDP. Other major donors in the health sector include the World Bank, African Development Bank, the Netherlands, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, UNICEF, UNFPA, and WHO. The resources of some bilateral donors have slowed due to the conflict with Eritrea. USAID is the largest bilateral donor. USAID's close collaboration with Packard Foundation has influenced their assistance design. Packard is a major donor in the area of reproductive health/population in Ethiopia and intends to provide \$ 30 million over 5 years to NGO HPN programs

Major Contractors and Grantees:

John Snow, Inc., Pathfinder International (PI), Population Services International (PSI), Johns Hopkins University/Population Communications Services (JHU/PCS), the Consortium of Family Planning NGOs in Ethiopia (COFAP), Futures Group/POLICY project.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased use of primary and preventive health care (PPHC) services	
Objective ID: 663-002-01	
Approved: 1995-11-08	Country/Organization: USAID ETHIOPIA
Result Name: IR1 Increased Resources Dedicated to the Health Sector (particularly PPHC)	
Indicator: IR 1.1 Government Allocations to Health (in general) and PPHC (in particular) increase	
Indicator: 1. Government budget allocated to the health sector; 2 Government budget allocated to PPHC	
Unit of Measure: 1) budgetary allocations attributable to health as a percent of the total government budget; 2) allocations to PPHC as a percent of total government budget attributable to health --- Budgetary allocation to health centers and health stations was taken as a measure of PPHC up to 1997. A more realistic measure defined as follows is used starting 1998. Health center and health stations sub-head; 90% of allocations to regional training centers; 50% of allocations to central training centers allocations to malaria control, family health, AIDS prevention control of communicable diseases, TB, IE&C programs and the nutrition institute. Figures in parenthesis indicate allocations to PPHC in 1993 to 1997 according to the new indicator.	
Source: Negarit Gazette; MOF & MEDAC budget documents	
Indicator/Description: Budgetary allocations indicate the government's commitment to provide resources to the sector.	
<p>Comments: -- The slight decrease of the share of health budget as compared to the target for 1999 does not reflect change of government commitment; it is rather the reflection of the distorting effect of the conflict with Eritrea on budget allocations. In fact, with some donor flows slowing because of the conflict, the GFDRE put up a significant amount of its own funds to maintain the percentage allocation to the health sector.</p> <p>With the expected completion of the National Health Accounts study, per capita expenditure in the health sector (particularly PPHC) will be reported in next year's R4. Currently, budget allocation is used as a proxy indicator.</p>	

Year	Planned	Actual
1) 1995 (B); 2) 1993	NA	1) 5.8% 2) 31.5% (43%)
1996 1988EFY	1) >6% 2) >35%	1) 6.2% 2) 36.3% (49.2%)
1997 1989EFY	1) 6.2% 2) >35%	1) 6.2% 2) 35.1% (49.3%)
1998 1990EFY	1) >=6.2% 2) 50%	1) 6.2% 2) 51.7%
1999 1991EFY	1) >=6.2% 2) >50%	1) 6.1% 2) 51.3%
2000 1992EFY	1) >=6.5% 2) 55%	NA
2001 (T) 1993EFY	1) >=7.0% 2) > 55%	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased use of primary and preventive health care (PPHC) services	
Objective ID: 663-002-01	
Approved: 1995-08-11	Country/Organization: USAID ETHIOPIA
Result Name: IR2: Increased Access to and Demand for Modern Contraceptives in Focus Areas	
Indicator: Number of Couple Years Protection (CYP) generated	
Unit of Measure: Number	
Source: Pathfinder Quarterly and Annual Reports PSI/DKT Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Reports	
Indicator/Description: CYP calculated as 14 OC = 1CYP 4 Depo = 1 CYP 1 IUD = 2.5 CYP 1 Norplant = 3.5 CYP 1 ML = 10 CYP 150 VFT = 1 CYP 150 condoms = 1 CYP	
Comments: IR2' s under achievement is due to several factors: ambitious target set by COFAP/Pathfinder, which has now been revised; customs issues which have affected availability of contraceptives; issues related to advertisement of contraceptives and delay in start up and implementation of two sub-grantees under the COFAP/Pathfinder mechanism. With COFAP/Pathfinder's revised target for FY 1999, the CYP target for this fiscal year would have been 398,543 (against the achieved 400,682). Please note that the targets for future years have been revised.	

Year	Planned	Actual
1995(B)	NA	105,000
1996	NA	214,000
1997	312,316	244,567
1998	400,000	364,362
1999	600,000	400,682
2000	468,156	NA
2001	540,455	NA \\

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care (PPHC) Services	
Objective ID: 663-002-01	
Approved: 1995-08-11	Country/Organization: USAID/ETHIOPIA
Result Name: IR3: Enhanced Capacity of the Ethiopian Society to Expand Access to and Use of STI/HIV/AIDS Services in Response to the Epidemic	
Indicator: Changes in the Policy environment for HIV/AIDS, as measured by the Policy Environment Score (PES)	
Unit of Measure: Percentage (%)	
Source: Annual Policy environment assessment	
Indicator/Description: Percentage score change in PES; i.e. degree of support provided by the national AIDS Policy area, as assessed using the broad areas listed in the "comments" section.	
Comments: The PES index captures progress in the key areas of Policy Support, Policy Formulation, Organization and Structure, Program Resources, Research and Evaluation, Legal and Regulatory issues, and Program Components.	

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	Baseline	37.2%
1998	40.9 % 10% over baseline	44.3%
1999	44.6 % 20% over baseline	55%
2000	48.4% 30% over baseline	
2001	52.1 % 40% over baseline	
EOP	55.8 % 50% over baseline	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care (PPHC) Services	
Objective ID: 663-002-01	
Approved: 1995-08-11	Country/Organization: USAID/ETHIOPIA
Result Name: IR3: Enhanced Capacity of the Ethiopian Society to Expand Access to and Use of STI/HIV/AIDS Services in Response to the Epidemic	
Indicator: Reported Condom Use with Non-regular Sex Partners	
Unit of Measure: Percentage (%)	
Source: Evaluation reports of DKT/ISAPSO and Bi-Annual Assessment Results	
Indicator/Description: Percentage of men (15-49 years) reporting the use of a condom during the most recent act of sexual intercourse with a non-regular sex partner	
Comments: This indicator will be applied specifically to men, since condom use is largely dependent on the man's behavior. This indicator measures the progress in reducing risky sexual behavior.	

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	Not planned	NA
1999	Set baseline	47.5%
2000	50% (5% over baseline)	
2001	55% (15% over baseline)	
EOP	60% (20% over baseline)	



Country/Organization: Ethiopia

Objective ID: 663-003-01

Objective Name: Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: The Basic Education System Overhaul (BESO) project's progress in the last five years indicates positive changes in access and success of female students in project assisted schools and Teacher Training Institutes (TTIs). Although quality is still a serious challenge for the Ethiopian education system, BESO's contribution to improve the situation has been well documented and appreciated by our partners at different levels of the host government.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 3.1 Access to Ed/Girls' Education
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

When the (BESO) Project was initiated, only 20% of the eligible boys and girls were enrolled in the Ethiopian primary schools with the enrollment of girls being much lower than that of boys.

Fifty percent of the students who enrolled in primary schools dropped out before completing third grade. Quality suffered because teachers and school directors were largely untrained; the curriculum was too complex, lacked focus on basic literacy and numeracy, and was irrelevant to rural life. Education was also severely under-funded (only 9% of national budget in 1994) with almost no resources available for textbooks, school maintenance or construction, and the system lacked the analytic and planning capabilities needed to optimize results from limited resources. The problem was compounded by the limited capacity available in the regions to exercise the responsibilities bestowed upon them as a result of the devolution of authority to the regions.

The purpose of this strategic objective, therefore, is to improve the quality and equity of primary education in an expanded system by improving education sector policy, financing, and decentralized administration, and improving the supply of critical inputs such as teachers, curricula, and books. Its various capacity building activities are aimed at strengthening decentralized management by helping forge stronger relationship between the central Ministry and the regional education bureaus. BESO interventions have always been in tune with the government's education and training policy, its Education Sector Development Program (ESDP) and annual plans. This has been possible through the management mechanisms (BESO Central Coordinating Committees, BESO Technical Working Group, etc.) established that enhanced active host government partnership at the MOE and in the focus regions. The intermediate results deemed necessary to achieve this objective are: 1) improve the primary school environment and foster increased learning, particularly for girls, 2) Provide more effective school-level inputs in a more efficient manner, 3) Improve the quality and equity of pre-service teacher training, and 4) Strengthen the decentralized management and administration of primary education; and 5) Improve sector financing through increased and better utilized budgets.

Key Results:

Enrollments in BESO focus regions have increased from two in every five school age children in the baseline year of 1995 to three in five enrolled in Tigray in 1999. In the SNNPR, one in two are enrolled as compared to one in five in 1995. Gross Enrollment Ratio(GER) for females in Tigray grew at a rate similar to that of males, but was slightly less in the SNNPR. The female share of enrollment in grade 4 in Tigray is 46%, an increase of about 8% from the baseline year of 1995. There has not been significant changes in female enrollment in the SNNPR as a whole, but improvements were achieved in the Community School Grants Program (CSGP)- assisted schools in the region. In these schools, there was a 15% increase over the previous year in female share of enrollment. Similarly, the CSGP-assisted schools in Tigray registered a 51.9% female share of enrollment in grade 4, surpassing that of males. Twelve hundred schools (80% in Tigray and 25% in the SNNPR) have now been reached under the CSGP. Sixty percent of the CSGP schools in Tigray and 54% of the CSGP schools in the SNNPR registered substantial reduction in dropout rates in grade 1, significantly better than non-assisted schools. More schools than planned have also registered a decrease in repetition in grade 4.

The development of student-centered textbooks in environmental science, maths, and national languages registered substantial results. A recent study of the primary textbooks in the SNNPR indicated that over 50% of the contents are student-centered, which is a result of the successful

capacity enhancement undertaken by BESO within the curriculum departments and offices in the regions. BESO focus regions now claim the strongest curriculum departments in the country, according to the Heads of the regions' Education Bureaus.

To improve the performance and equity of teacher training graduates, BESO has strengthened three Teacher Training Institutes (TTIs) in the focus regions, Awassa and Arba Minch TTIs in the SNNPR and Adwa TTI in Tigray. The Awassa TTI was upgraded to a Teacher Training College (TTC) this past year, and BESO's support has shifted to Bonga, a newly established TTI. BESO support to the Bonga TTI included materials and equipment for the production of a portfolio of teaching and learning materials. With regard to equity, about 33.7% of the trainees are female in the new TTI, a promising beginning for the TTI, which is situated in the remotest part of the country, where access, especially for females, is very limited. Ninety eight percent of the females graduated another impressive achievement, which would have been impossible without BESO's support, and its targeted female support program.

Despite the border conflict, and less donor funding, the government continued to allocate a good share of the overall national budget to education, over 17.8% in 1999. It is even more pronounced in the focus regions with over 30% going to education. Within the education budget, primary education has also continued to increase its share from 47% in the base year (1994/1995) to 54% in 1997/1998, the latest figure on record.

Performance and Prospects:

Increasing enrollment ratio and reduction in dropout rates are a reflection of BESO targeted support and the higher order participation of the community in the day to day management of the schools. The site-based model school teacher and leadership training program has continued to grow in the focus regions BESO has helped the introduction of Integrated Radio Instruction (IRI) in English in the last two years. The program has attracted increased attention from the highest level in the sector, and its benefits are already being felt in schools around the country.

With Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Education, six policy studies on the organization of the MOE; factors contributing to student retention in schools (especially girls); implications of pre-service teacher training options; grade 8 examination; and use of planning and finance models, through full participation of the concerned departments, were finalized, presented and disseminated through seminars. The results of these studies have become the basis for follow-up strategies and actions, which are now being worked out, and which we hope may influence both policy and practice in the future. Focus regions' planning and implementation capacity has increased as reflected in the rate of implementation of their plans, increasing from 40% to 50% in the earlier years of BESO to over 80% now. The computerization of personnel and finance data have been completed in the focus regions, and have helped the implementation of teacher salary increases in record time.

One of the major capacity building activities BESO involves is the Distance Education Masters Program with the Addis Ababa University through a linkage program with the State University at N.Y, Suny/Buffalo. Forty-five high-level decision-makers and experts from the MOE and the focus regions are following the program either in educational planning and management, or curriculum development. This is especially appreciated as candidates remain in their positions,

integrating new skills as they learn. A second round of 45 candidates is scheduled to begin in the summer, 2000.

Although slightly below target, the government maintained its commitment to the education sector and implementation of the sector development program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Since BESO was initiated in 1994, the GFDRE has developed a new US\$1.96 billion Education Sector Development Program (ESDP) whose objectives are to improve overall educational attainment of the population with greater social equity, and to achieve universal basic education by 2015. These objectives are compatible with those of BESO, and USAID funded activities are now fully integrated with the national program. A review of BESO activities was undertaken to define future directions of USAID-support for basic education. As a result, agreement has been reached with the MOE to continue our concentration on educational quality and gender equity. The focus of future USAID support to basic education will be on teacher development, primarily covering capacity building in 13 TTIs and 5 Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs) nationally; site-based model school teacher in-service training, and up-grading of 17,000 second cycle primary school teachers through distance education. Targeted support in the area of curriculum development, planning and policy, as well as strengthening of community involvement will be provided. Future support will also expand to more regions to achieve more national impact. A new Results Framework is being developed as part of the Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP) development, and will be operational as the Mission's ISP is put into action in FY 2002.

Other Donor Programs:

The United States is the largest bilateral donor in basic education. Other donors supporting primary education include the World Bank, UNICEF, Sweden, Germany, Finland and Ireland, WFP and GTZ. Italy is developing a sector assistance program and is exploring ways to develop a coordinated approach with USAID. Most other donors have limited their support to existing projects; new initiatives have been placed on hold due to the on-going border conflict. USAID, as the only bilateral member of the GFDRE-led Central Joint Steering Committee responsible for implementation of ESDP and a similar program in the health sector, represents bilateral donor interests to the GFDRE.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Academy for Educational Development, World Learning, Inc., and Tigray Development Association (an Ethiopian NGO).

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Quality and equality improved in an expanded system of primary education				
Objective ID: 663-003-01				
Approved: 1994-09-29			Country/Organization: USAID ETHIOPIA	
Result Name: Quality and Equity Improved in an Expanded System of Primary Education				
Indicator: Female Share of Grade 4 Enrollment in focus regions				
Unit of Measure: Percent				
Source: Regional Education Bureaus				
Indicator/Description: Total Female enrollment in grade 4 divided by total grade 4 enrollment.				
Comments: B = Baseline 1995 Tigray: 42.5% SNNPR: 29.7% Note: Absolute enrollment figures are provided to show the magnitude of change in enrollment.				
Enrollment:				
	1996		1999	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tigray	181,303	145,297	232,384	193,284
SNNPR	712,056	298,915	939,609	461,880

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	Tigray: 44.0% SNNPR: 30.0%
1997	Tigray: 45.0% SNNPR: 32.0%	Tigray: 45.2% SNNPR: 32.0%
1998	Tigray: 46.0% SNNPR: 34.0%	Tigray: 46.7% SNNPR: 28.6%
1999	Tigray: 48.0% SNNPR: 36.0%	Tigray: 46.0% SNNPR: 32.0%
2000	Tigray: 49.0% SNNPR: 38.0%	NA
2001	Tigray: 50.0%	NA
	SNNPR: 39.0%	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Quality and equality improved in an expanded system of primary education	
Objective ID: 663-003-01	
Approved: 1994-09-29	Country/Organization: USAID ETHIOPIA
Result Name: Quality and Equity Improved in an Expanded System of Primary Education	
Indicator: Gross enrollment ratio of primary education (Grades 1-8) by gender	
Unit of Measure: Percent enrolled of all ages out of the total primary school age population	
Source: Regional Education Bureaus	
Indicator/Description: Gross Enrollment ratio = total enrollment of all ages (male/female) in primary education divided by the total school age(male/female) population. The school age for primary education in Ethiopia is considered to be between 7 and 14.	
Comments: M = Male; F = Female; T = Total B= Baseline	

Year	Planned	Actual
1995(B)	NA	Tigray: M = 49.0% F = 38.0% T = 43.7% SNNPR: M = 39.5% F = 17.4% T = 29.0% Ethiopia: M = 31.7% F = 20.4% T = 26.2%
1996	NA	Tigray: M = 49.2% F = 39.6% T = 45.0% SNNPR: M = 51.5% F = 23.0% T = 38.6% Ethiopia: M = 36.2% F = 22.3% T = 29.4%
1997	Tigray: M = 50.0% F = 42.0% T = 46.0% SNNPR: M = 52.0% F = 25.0% T = 39.0% Ethiopia: M = 40.0% F = 25.0% T = 37.0%	Tigray: M = 50.0% F = 40.1% T = 47.0% SNNPR: M = 56.5% F = 24.5% T = 40.9% Ethiopia: M = 38.6% F = 23.9% T = 31.4%
1998	Tigray: M = 52.0% F = 44.0% T = 48.5% SNNPR: M = 53.0% F = 28.0% T = 42.0% Ethiopia: M = 42.0% F = 27.0% T = 34.0%	Tigray: M = 61.9% F = 50.2% T = 56.1% SNNPR: M = 63.7% F = 31.0% T = 47.9% Ethiopia: M = 52.0% F = 31.0% T = 42.0%
1999	Tigray: M = 55.0% F = 46.0%	Tigray: M = 63.0% F = 53.8%

	T = 51.0% SNNPR: M = 54.0% F = 32.0% T = 43.0% Ethiopia: M = 45.0% F = 30.0% T = 37.0%	T = 58.4% SNNPR: M = 64.0% F = 33.5% T = 49.2% Ethiopia: M = 55.9% F = 35.3% T = 45.8%
2000	Tigray: M = 57.0% F = 48.0% T = 52.0% SNNPR: M = 55.0% F = 34.0% T = 45.0% Ethiopia: M = 46.0% F = 31.0% T = 39.0%	NA
2001	Tigray: M = 60.0% F = 50.0% T = 55.0% SNNPR: M = 60.0% F = 36.0% T = 47.0% Ethiopia: M = 47.0% F = 33.0% T = 40.0%	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Quality and equality improved in an expanded system of primary education	
Objective ID: 663-003-01	
Approved: 1994-09-29	Country/Organization: USAID ETHIOPIA
Result Name: Improve quality and equity of primary school environment in Community School Grants Program (CSGP)	
Indicator: Percent of CSGP assisted schools with female repetition rate less than 11%* in Grade 4	
Unit of Measure: Percent	
Source: Regional Education Bureaus, TDA & WLLI	
Indicator/Description: * 11% mark reflects national level repetition rate for Grade 4 in 1995/96	
<p>Comments: **Due to start-up delay with CSGP program in SNNPR, baseline data for SNNPR was unavailable until 1997 while Tigray's baseline was established in 1996.</p> <p>Targets for FY1999 onwards was adjusted upward based on progress made in the past FY.</p> <p>B = Baseline</p>	

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	Tigray: 20.0% SNNPR: **
1997	Tigray: 35.0%	Tigray: 36.8% SNNPR: 33.0%
1998	Tigray: 38.0% SNNPR: 35.0%	Tigray: 67.0% SNNPR: 52.3%
1999	Tigray: 40.0% SNNPR: 37.0%	Tigray: 68.0% SNNPR: 52.2%
2000	Tigray: 42.0% SNNPR: 38.0%	NA
2001	Tigray: 45.0% SNNPR: 40.0%	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Quality and equality improved in an expanded system of primary education	
Objective ID: 663-003-01	
Approved: 1994-09-29	Country/Organization: USAID/ ETHIOPIA
Result Name: IR5: Increased and more rational and efficient sectoral financing	
Indicator: Share of national education budget out of total government budget	
Unit of Measure: Percent	
Source: MOE/MOF	
Indicator/Description: Total national education budget divided by total government budget excluding debt.	
Comments: The 19% target in 2001 coincides with the ESDP target for national education budget. B* = Baseline	

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	13.1%
1996	14.0%	16.3%
1997	16.0%	16.0%
1998	16.0%	16.1%
1999	17.0%	17.8%
2000	18.0%	NA
2001	19.0%	NA



Country/Organization: USAID ETHIOPIA

Objective ID: 663-004-01

Objective Name: Increased access to and participation in a democratic system

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Strategic Objective 4 registered significant achievements in two of the three intermediate results. Although performance lagged in its judicial training program, an agreement has been reached to resume training in FY 2000. The Mission's self assessment is that on balance the SO is on track.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy and Human Rights

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

Summary of the SO:

The purpose of this Strategic Objective is to nurture the success of Ethiopia's new federal democratic system, consistent with the current MPP Goal to "strengthen democratic institutions and respect for human rights and encouraging internal and external reconciliation in the aftermath of Ethiopia's conflict with Eritrea." Three intermediate results contribute to the

achievement of the Strategic Objective: (1) effective and participatory decentralization, especially with regard to effective and transparent public resource allocation and management systems (i.e., budget, accounting and public investment planning) at the federal and regional levels; (2) strengthened judicial systems; and (3) organized societal participation to advance community interests strengthened. These results support activities related to the effective and transparent allocation and management of public resources, the training of judges, and the strengthening of Ethiopian non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These intermediate results reflect USAID/Ethiopia's comparative advantage in this sector.

Key Results:

Progress in decentralization continues to meet or exceed expectations. The backlog in clearing regional accounts was reduced to an average of 1.5 years to 1 year despite pressures from the war and the burden of developing a donor accounting system. The accounting system was overhauled and in-service training in the revised system of accounting commenced at the federal level and in the regions.

FY 1999 saw significant progress on the re-design of USAID/Ethiopia's judiciary program. In collaboration with the Federal Supreme Court (FSC) and as a result of the country-wide needs assessment that was carried out by USAID/Ethiopia, the program sought an emphasis shift from short-term, emergency training of judges in the regional courts, including the Addis Ababa Administration, to one which responds to the stated needs of Supreme and High court judges to improve their professional capabilities through in-service training and the provision of professional materials. Moreover, an agreement has been reached with the FSC to establish a Judiciary Training Unit (JTU) within the FSC to institutionalize future training programs.

Through Pact, USAID has provided capacity building support to 85 local NGOs (up from 50 in FY 98) involved in activities related to food security, health, education, democracy and governance, orphans and street children. USAID support has also helped NGOs form networks in such areas as micro-finance, education, and help for street children. The Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT) is being used by partner NGOs as a marketing tool to receive other donor resources. In the past year approximately 60 NGOs obtained outside funding. 25 NGOs have had their organizations audited with no major negative findings for the first time.

Performance and Prospects:

Prospects for future performance are promising. The Ministry of Finance, USAID's prime partner, in collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation, developed a Public Investment Program (PIP) which for the first time links planned capital investment with recurrent expenditure over a three year planning horizon. The development of the PIP, which was initiated towards the end of FY 1998, has been completed during the past year and will be pilot-tested at the regional level. Investment in capacity building for the Office of the Auditor General began to pay off as the OAG successfully carried out an audit of a major USAID program.

The judicial training program was revamped and training will resume in FY 2000 after an 18 months hiatus. In the interim a short-term training in the "Execution of Judgements" was conducted at the request of the FSC and another in "International Humanitarian Law," designed to expedite the genocide trials of former derg officials was planned. Mobile training units are expected to resume training in April 2000. The establishment of the Judiciary Training Unit will ensure sustainability of the judicial training in the future.

The enabling environment of NGOs continues to show improvement. The findings of an external evaluation of Pact's program conducted in February 2000 showed an increased collaboration between NGOs and government and improved media coverage on NGO programs as a result of USAID assisted training programs and exposure tours for Federal and Regional government officials and journalists. For example in two regions, Amhara and Oromia, the government and NGOs are jointly developing programs for the non-formal education sector to be implemented by NGOs. In Oromia region, curriculum development is already underway. In Amhara region, a USAID sponsored workshop, through Pact, resulted in opening a dialogue between government and NGOs on changing policies on NGO operation guideline requirements issued by the government. This is expected to improve the operating environment for over 68 NGOs working in Amhara region. On the other hand, Pact has been supporting the development of the NGO code of conduct in the past year. The code, which has 174 signatories, has now been finalized and implementation has begun in March 1999.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

National and regional elections are scheduled for May 2000. USAID will provide assistance to the National Election Board designed to enhance its capacity to administer the elections. USAID will also provide support for voter education programs through local NGOs. As part of the Integrated Strategic Planning process, a new results framework is being developed for the Mission's democracy and governance activities. One focus of attention will be a closer link between decentralization activities carried out with the Ministry of Finance and sectoral reforms in Health and Education.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID activities in democracy and governance are coordinated with those of other donors through a variety of consultative groups operating under the general aegis of the ambassadorial sub-group for democracy, good governance and human rights. USAID's support for decentralization forms part of Ethiopia's ambitious Civil Service Reform Program (CSRP) and complements other donors, particularly UNDP. The Director of the CSRP Coordinating Office serves on the Steering Committee for the Decentralization Support Activity. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is planning a multi-million dollar investment in judicial administration. USAID's work in judicial training is being designed in close consultation with CIDA. USAID has taken the lead in organizing coordination among donors, including France, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Canada, Norway, and the European Union, currently or potentially involved with the judiciary.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Harvard Institute for International Development and Pact.

Objective Name: Increased access and participation in a democratic system			
Objective ID: 663-004-01			
Approved: 1992-05		Country/organization: USAID/Ethiopia	
Result Name: Effective & Participatory Decentralization			
Indicator: Effective & transparent resource allocation & management systems functioning at federal & regional levels.			
Unit of measure: An analysis of effectiveness	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
Source: HIID Indicator Description: Degree to which systems governing resource allocation & management at the federal and regional levels function effectively and transparently Commnets: PIP = Public Investment Programs PEP = Public Expenditure Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none">Full implementation of the PIP system at the regional level will require amendment to regional financial regulations.	1995-96(B)		<p>1.1: Budget: Poor expenditure composition; dual budgets(separation of capital & recurrent); off budget financing; budgets not linked to plans; uncertainty in externally financed capital budget; poor budget structures & expenditure codes, inadequate training.</p> <p>1.2: Accounts: Substantial backlog, inadequate procedures; poor definition of responsibilities; rote understanding of functions/lack of conceptual understanding; not management oriented; ineffective as control mechanism due to delays in closing/auditing accounts, inadequate training.</p> <p>1.3: PIP: Existing system merely listing of projects with one year horizon; projects not related to sectoral strategies; planning not done within a macro or sectoral resource envelope; link between PIP & budget unclear, not used for aid management.</p>

Objective Name: Increased access and participation in a democratic system			
Objective ID: 663-004-01			
Approved: 1992-05		Country/organization: USAID/Ethiopia	
Result Name: Effective & Participatory Decentralization			
Indicator: Effective & transparent resource allocation & management systems functioning at federal & regional levels.			
	1997	1.1. Budget: Improved line-item budget (budget codes, chart of accounts, budget calendar, budget preparation) developed and implemented; 1.2. Accounts: Reduced backlog; improved procedures (efficient/timely reporting; efficient book-keeping) developed and implemented; 1.3. PIP: Conceptual awareness of what a PIP is (briefing papers, seminars) delivered. Design of procedures, calendar of implementation for PIP completed. Implementation of PIP started.	1.1 Budget: Budget manual, budget policy paper, budget issues paper prepared and under review. 1.2 Accounts: Backlog reduced from 4 years to 2 years. Procedural reforms team formed and planning reform process. Development of an in-service training strategy and work on training materials. 1.3 PIP: Design of PIP, manual, policy paper, issues paper completed.
	1998	1.1. Budget: Improved line-item budget (budget classification, expenditure codes, formats). Development of budget training. 1.2. Accounts: Reduce backlog; review of accounts system; development & delivery of specialist capacity training, accounts policy and issues paper. 1.3. PIP: Implementation of PIP at federal level. Development of PIP data base. Design of PIP pilot for regions.	1.1 Budget: Improved line-item budget developed, including budget classification, new expenditure codes, and format. 1.2 Accounts: Backlog at federal level eliminated and further reduced to an estimated average of 1.5 years in the regions. Accounts system comprehensively reviewed and documented. The resulting "Description of the Ethiopian Government Accounting System" served as a basis for a comprehensive list of recommended improvements. Accounting training commenced at Ethiopian Civil Service College and regional management training institutes. 1.3 PIP: First PIP launched at federal level. PIP data base developed. Preparation for second federal PIP. PIP pilot for regions under design.*
	1999	1.1. Budget: Improved line item budget (implementation, organization, staffing, management, work plans, unit costs, budget norms). Improved aid management. Delivery of specialist budget training. 1.2. Accounts: Backlog eliminated. Design of the expanded accounts system. Development & delivery of expanded accounts training. 1.3. PIP: Implementation of pilot PIP in 2 regions. Design and delivery of PEP at federal level. Development of planning training program.	1.1: Budget: Budget manual reviewed and revised by Federal and Regional Governments. Draft manual prepared of the organization, staffing, management and monitoring of budgets. Draft budget training manual prepared. Computerized Budget Information System (BIS) started, pilot for implementing budget systems at two federal public bodies prepared. 1.2: Accounts: Backlog reduced from 1.5 to 1 year, interim donor accounting system reviewed, translation of specialist accounts manual 1 into Tigrina and Oromifa completed, 1065 regional staff trained in specialist accounts manual 1, two new Regional Management Institutes added to the in-service financial training program. 1.3 : PIP: Draft prepared of the Macroeconomic and Fiscal Framework (MEFF) for EFY 1992-94, 1992-94 Federal PIP prepared, Inter-ministerial working group formed and prepared draft MEFF for EFY 1993-95, the PIP database management information system was upgraded and installed, the macro model was revised and government staff trained in its use.
	2000	1.1: Budget: legal adoption of version 2.1 of the budget manual(chart of accounts, budget preparation and presentation for the federal government) , implement the federal pilot, complete the BIS, approval and legal adoption of version 3.1of the budget manual (organisation, management, staffing and monitoring), development, approval and legal adoption of version 4.1 (aid management),	

Objective Name: Increased access and participation in a democratic system			
Objective ID: 663-004-01			
Approved: 1992-05		Country/organization: USAID/Ethiopia	
Result Name: Effective & Participatory Decentralization			
Indicator: Effective & transparent resource allocation & management systems functioning at federal & regional levels.			
		<p>development of the regional budget manual (version 2.2), review and approval by the regions of version 2.2, completion of module 1 of budget training.</p> <p>1.2: Accounts: Backlog eliminated; Accounting manuals 1(GFDRE accounting system) and 2 (donor accounting) revised and prepared respectively, 1056 regional staff trained in module 1. Cash management strategy prepared, development of procedures for expenditure forecasting, review and recommendations of disbursement procedures, development of reporting procedures.</p> <p>1.3:PIP: Finalize EFY 1993-95 MEFF, finalize and approve EFY 1993-95 PIP, preparation of EFY 1994-96 MEFF and PIP, prepare regional PIP/PEP manual and prepare PIP/PEP in pilot regions for EFY 1994-96, adapt PIP database management system to regional requirements. Refine the macro model and train staff..</p>	

Objective Name: Increased access to and participation in a democratic system			
Objective ID: 663-004-01			
Approved: 1992-05		Country/Organization: USAID/Ethiopia	
Result Name: IR3: Organized Societal Participation to Advance Community Interests Increased			
Indicator : Increase in the Number of CSOs* registered & re-registered			
Unit of measure: Number	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
Source: Pact annual report and MOJ Indicator Description: Number of CSOs registered & re-registered with MOJ Comments: Baseline based on Pact "Ethiopian NGOs Needs Assessment" * - Although CSOs are broadly defined, available data on the number of CSOs registered only includes NGOs. The Ministry of Justice of the GFDRE has been in the process of revising its NGO registration legislation for several eyars. The definition of NGO and CSO is one of the issues with which it has been grappling. **This is down from the initial target of 100, set several years ago. Sheer number of	1995 (B)		Registration of NGOs moved from DPPC to Ministry of Justice (MOJ). No clear procedures developed or published, MOJ provides no clear guidance to NGOs regarding registration process. NGOs applying for registration receive inconsistent treatment.
new NGOs by itself signifies little. More	1996	50 new NGOs registered	80 new NGOs registered

Objective Name: Increased access to and participation in a democratic system			
Objective ID: 663-004-01			
Approved: 1992-05		Country/Organization: USAID/Ethiopia	
Result Name: IR3: Organized Societal Participation to Advance Community Interests Increased			
Indicator : Increase in the Number of CSOs* registered & re-registered			
significant is that virtually all NGOs which have sought registration or re-registration have obtained it. During the year the Ethiopain Human Rights Council (EHRCO), whose registration had been denied for years, was registered			
	1997	- 100 new NGOs registered - Re-registration to be routine for all NGOs registered in 1996.	Numbers available for July-Dec 1997 (6 months). Of a total of 184 new NGOs requesting MOJ registration : - 95 approved by MOJ for registration and 7 rejected - Breakdown of 95 (42 registered and 53 approved by MOJ waiting final registration) - 63 of 80 NGOs (registered in 1996 for 1 year) were re-registered routinely
	1998	- Additional 100 new NGO registered - Re-registration routine for all NGOs	- 70 plus new NGOs registered** - Re-registration routine for all NGOs
	1999	Registration & re-registration routine for all NGOs, following clear, transparent, published registration procedures.	165 new NGOs registered. Registration and re-registration remained routine. GFDRE was actively preparing new NGO registration legislation.
	2000	Registration of NGOs no longer an issue or a target, has become completely routine.	NA

Objective : Increased access to and participation in a democratic system			
Objective ID: 663-004-01			
Approved: 1992-05		Country/Organization: USAID/Ethiopia	
Result Name: IR3: Organized Societal Participation to Advance Community Interests Increased			
Indicator: Number of CSOs with effective strategic plans and financial & management systems			
Unit of measure: #	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
Source: PACT, OCAT - Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Increase in the number of CSOs working with PACT with effective strategic & management plans & financial management capacity as measured by the OCAT - assessment tool which measures 7 levels of institutional capacity COMMENTS : *No results are reported on Pact "graduates" because the concept of "graduate" turned out too be far more complex than anticipated. There can be different levels of graduation. Does being a graduate mean that all ties are severed? The concept was being unpacked at the end of the year.	1995 (B)		Limited number of CSOs with effective strategic & management plans/systems. No CSOs found to have effective financial systems.*
	1996	Increased number of NGOs with effective strategic & management plans /systems & financial systems.*	PACT/OCAT surveys indicate of 35 NGOs surveyed all need major assistance with management practices & financial practices & systems.
	1997	15 of the 35 NGOs assessed using OCAT with effective strategic & management plans/systems &	17 of the 35 have effective strategic management plans/systems in place. 16 have improved financial systems.

Objective : Increased access to and participation in a democratic system			
Objective ID: 663-004-01			
Approved: 1992-05		Country/Organization: USAID/Ethiopia	
Result Name: IR3: Organized Societal Participation to Advance Community Interests Increased			
Indicator: Number of CSOs with effective strategic plans and financial & management systems			
		financial systems.	OCAT conducted on additional 20 NGOs & training and mentoring begun.
	1998	Additional 20 NGOs assessed using OCAT, increasing total NGOs to 70. 40 have improved strategic plans and management systems & improved financial systems operational. 30 NGOs fully graduate from Pact assistance.	Additional 26 new organizations assessed using OCAT, well above target. 22 NGOs assisted in adopting strategic plans and 26 assisted in developing financial systems. No NGOs reported to have been fully graduated from Pact assistance.*
	1999	Additional 15 health NGOs assessed using OCAT increasing total NGOs to 90. All 90 have participated in full range of training/mentoring. Additional 30 NGOs graduate.	30 additonal NGOs assessed using OCAT including 10 rural development / food security, 10 health and 10 from education, street children/orphans and D/G . Total NGOs in program total 85. An additional 13 NGO partners have their strategic management plans in place and an additional 17 NGOs have their financial systems in place.
	2000	All 90 NGOs have effective strategic and management plans operational & have effective financial management capacity.	

Country/Organization: USAID /ETHIOPIA

Objective ID: 663-005-01

Objective Name: Enhanced household food security in target areas

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Poor and inadequate rains from 1997 through 1999, coupled with the Ethio-Eritrean border conflict, dramatically increased the number of households at risk. Despite the extent of the crises, the Mission with its Title II Cooperating Sponsors were able to respond in a timely fashion and curb further deterioration of the lives of the affected people through the implementation of the Title II regular and emergency (food as well as non-food) programs.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

This objective targets households in chronically food insecure areas throughout Ethiopia. It is implemented primarily through six U.S. PVOs and two Ethiopian NGOs called Cooperating Sponsors (CSs). The intermediate results determined necessary to achieve the objective are: (1)

Increased Agricultural Crop Production; (2) Increased household income; (3) Improved health status; (4) Natural resource base maintained; and (5) Emergency response capacity enhanced. These results are supported by a wide variety of activities including small scale irrigation and water conservation systems, training in improved agricultural and livestock development practices, construction of market access roads, construction of health facilities and veterinary posts, promotion of latrine construction, planting of home vegetable gardens, health and nutrition education, maternal and child health (MCH) activities (family planning, de-worming and immunization services), and seedling production and reforestation. Under the Strengthening Emergency Response Ability (SERA) project, the Mission provides support to the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to enhance its capacity to anticipate and respond to emergencies.

Key Results:

In FY 1999, the United States provided over 82,000 metric tons (MT) of commodities valued at \$36 million of Title II non-emergency resources to over half a million Ethiopians in the country's chronically food insecure districts. It also provided emergency humanitarian food assistance of 237,160 MT valued at \$82 million. Of this amount, 191,500 MT, valued at \$66.0 million, assisted approximately seven million Ethiopians affected by drought. The balance, 45,660 MT valued at \$16.0 million, assisted approximately 315,000 Ethiopian displaced by the Ethio-Eritrean border conflict. The latter also received non-food assistance e.g. plastic sheeting and blankets valued at \$1,350,700. Field assessments and nutritional surveys demonstrated that timely delivery of emergency food aid prevented mass migration of people and addressed the needs of the war displaced.

Despite the drought situation, the developmental activities of Title II met some of their targets. While FY 99 production targets were missed because of drought, production of most targeted crops increased compared to FY 1997 figures and the target for barley was exceeded. With regard to improving household income, performance varied from one target area to the other. One NGO reported an increase in livestock holdings by 75% compared to last year while another NGO reported a decline in the average number of livestock units, mainly because of the drought situation which forced farmers to sell their livestock at lower prices. One cooperating sponsor reported household savings increased to Birr 211.65 against a target of Birr 102.42 .

Significant results were shown in the area of health. Decrease in prevalence of diarrheal diseases among children between 0 and 60 months of age was almost on target whereas the proportion of children fully immunized and households using protected water sources exceeded the target.

The target for increased area of protected communal land was largely met. Reclamation activities measured in terms of soil loss reduction show significant improvement over the past year in most NGOs' implementation areas. The SERA program is progressing well in contributing significantly to building the capacity of the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Commission (DPPC) to respond more effectively to the needs of Ethiopia's vulnerable population. National guidelines, prepared and issued in consultation with national stakeholders, provide direction and uniformity in the process of data collection and vulnerability profile development. These efforts will help in identifying the root causes of vulnerability in chronically food insecure areas of the country and thereby devise the appropriate mechanisms to mitigate short and long-term food

insecurity problems. The Famine and Early Warning System (FEWS) office at USAID contributed greatly through needs assessments and reporting which made early appeal to food aid for FY 2000 possible

.

Performance and Prospects:

Prospects for meeting the emergency food situation are good. The US has led in pledges and other donors are starting to step forward. There is improved donor coordination in terms of assessing crop production and conducting joint need assessments [with GFDRE and other donors]. The GFDRE recently declared a commitment to provide 100,000 MT of food valued at over USD 30 million and to improve in-country logistics to move this food. Since 1997, rainfall has been poor in many parts of the country, causing households to exhaust their savings. In 1999, drought became even more severe leading to total crop failure in some areas, substantial production reductions in others, and the large-scale loss of animals, particularly those owned by pastoralists. As a result, at the end of 1999, it was projected that approximately eight million Ethiopians would be in need of emergency assistance during FY 2000. It will take several years of good rains to re-build household savings and recovery. Accordingly, USAID expects there to be a continuing need for emergency food assistance well into FY 2001; even longer if the rains are not adequate in 2000. On the development side, agricultural activities will continue to suffer from the drought.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The FY 1999 joint review by the Mission and its Title II cooperating sponsors revealed that impacts from the non-emergency Title II program on the nutritional status of households need to be improved. Accordingly, the Mission and its Title II cooperating sponsors will make programmatic modifications to maximize the nutritional impact of their activities. Under the Mission's new Integrated Strategic Plan, the development Title II programs will be integrated across the board in the different sector areas.

In several instances, Title II cooperating sponsor shipments during FY 1999 did not meet the minimum acceptable quality standards for a given commodity. High levels of infestation meant the commodity could not be used for replenishment to the Ethiopian Food Security Reserve Administration (EFSRA). The Mission has to ensure that a thorough bill of lading arrangement exists to avoid late shipments and create better performance in the commodity purchase and shipment process. Some of the issues involved in this process include preference for lowest bidding and price under-cut, which negatively impact upon the quality of services received. An alternative solution might be for the Mission to encourage the use of the US private sector.

The FY 1999 Title II development program was also affected by the unavailability of funds for credit. Accordingly, the Mission is in the process of establishing clear guidelines on the release of funds for credit under the Title II a development program, in consent with local Micro Financing Institutions. The overall performance of Title II cooperating sponsors in FY 1999 was disrupted by the prevalence of a food emergency throughout the country. Although Title II cooperating sponsors played a key role in mitigating the emergency situation, some areas such as

the pastoral zones suffered greatly due to the lack of assistance in the area. [There is limited number of NGOs working in this area and among the USAID CSs, only one NGO is currently working in the area]. The Mission is currently putting together a program [the Southern Tier Initiative] to address long term effects of drought in the southern area of the country.

Other Donor Programs:

The United States is the leading food aid donor to Ethiopia followed by the European Union and the World Food Program. Coordination between donors providing food aid to Ethiopia and the DPPC is constructive and collaborative. Joint assessments are increasing and the formulation and implementation of various food aid management-related programming bring together United Nations agencies, bilateral and multi-lateral donors, non-governmental organizations and the DPPC more frequently. Programs supported by other donors, such as the European Union, funded activities that enhance the management capacity of the Ethiopian Food Security Reserve, and Canadian Aid is building of the capacity of the Early Warning Department of the DPPC. These efforts complement USAID's assistance.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Title II development programs are implemented by CARE, Catholic Relief Services, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Save the Children Federation/USA, World Vision International, Food for the Hungry International, AFRICARE and The Relief Society of Tigray.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Enhanced household food security in target areas	
Objective ID: 663-005-01	
Approved: 1997-02-14	Country/Organization: USAID ETHIOPIA
Result Name: IR1: Increased Agricultural Crop Production	
Indicator: Increase in yield for main crops	
Unit of Measure: KG/ha	
Source: Cooperating sponsors baseline surveys and annual results reports	
Indicator/Description: Increase in yield for 5(five) major crops in target areas i.e. maize (M), teff(T), wheat (W), barley (B), sorghum(S)	
<p>Comments: - The 1997 figure for this indicators was aggregated from data obtained from three cooperating sponsors (FHI, CRS and CARE)</p> <p>- Performance data for 1999 include FHI, CRS, EOC, WVI, and CARE.</p> <p>- Target is not set for FY 2002 as the SPO life time is anticipated to end by FY 2001.</p> <p>- Data on impact indicators are collected for baseline, mid-term and end of program, therefore, data for the interim years is not available.</p>	

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)		S - 585 T - 450 W - 660 B - 640 M - 490
1997*		S - 470 T - 360 W - 530 B - 512 M - 400
1999	S - 608.8 T - 463.5 W - 679.8 B - 665.6 M - 509.6	S - 448.6 T - 441.2 W - 641.4 B - 769.6 M - 448.6
2001(T)	S - 631.0 T - 477.0 W - 693.2 B - 678.4 M - 590.3	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Enhanced household food security in target areas	
Objective ID: 663-005-01	
Approved: 1997-02-14	Country/Organization: USAID ETHIOPIA
Result Name: IR3: Improved Health Status of Households in Target Areas	
Indicator: Decrease in percent of children under five who have had diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey	
Unit of Measure: Percent	
Source: Cooperating sponsors baseline surveys and annual results reports	
Indicator/Description:	
<p>Comments: - 1997 data is an adjusted figure including those cooperating sponsors which reported late in the past year.</p> <p>-Data on impact indicators was not planned to be collected in FY 1998, hence is not available.</p>	

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)		29.2%
1997		27.0%
1999	23.0%	19.9%
2001	16.0%	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Enhanced household food security in target areas	
Objective ID: 663-005-01	
Approved: 1997-02-14	Country/Organization: USAID ETHIOPIA
Result Name: IR3: Improved Health Status of Households in Target Areas	
Indicator: (proxy): Increase in the proportion of households using protected water sources	
Unit of Measure: Percent	
Source: Cooperating sponsors baseline surveys and annual results reports	
Indicator/Description: Protected water sources include tap water, springs, wells and ponds that are protected for human consumption	
<p>Comments: - 1997 data is an adjusted figure including those cooperating sponsors which reported late in the past year.</p> <p>-Given the monetization problem encountered in FY 1998 and anticipated slow down of activities, targets were adjusted from 1999 onwards.</p>	

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)		26.9%
1997	32.0%	25.2%
1998	35.0%	26.2%
1999	30.0%	40%
2000	35.0%	
2001	40.0%	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Enhanced household food security in target areas	
Objective ID: 663-005-01	
Approved: 1997-02-14	Country/Organization: USAID ETHIOPIA
Result Name: IR3: Improved Health Status of Households in Target Areas	
Indicator: Increase in the proportion of children fully immunized	
Unit of Measure: Percent	
Source: Cooperating sponsors baseline surveys and annual results reports	
Indicator/Description: proportion of children under 60 months who are fully immunized.	
Comments: Due to the monetization problem, performance of those NGOs that were actively involved in supporting immunization programs was affected in 1998.	

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)		26.6%
1997	30.0%	35.0%
1998	40.0%	26.2%
1999	45.0%	48.7%
2000	50.0%	
2001	55.0%	

Part III: SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUEST

Summary Requests: Most of our requests for FY 2002 are straight-lined with that of FY2001 levels, on the assumption that USAID/Ethiopia's New Integrated Country Strategic Plan will be approved and implementation has begun in FY 2001. Accordingly, USAID/Ethiopia requests a minimum of \$15.7million from Development Assistance (DA) account, a minimum of \$26.5 million from the Child Survival and Disease (CSD) account; and a minimum of \$38.3 million in P.L. 480 Title II resources. To manage its program, the Mission requests Operating Expenses (OE) funds in the amount of \$2.9 million and a workforce of 172 including 12 direct hires; 5 U.S. PSCs (1OE funded and 4 program funded); 2 locally recruited, OE-funded direct hires; 133 locally recruited, OE-funded non-direct hires, and 20¹ locally recruited, program funded non-direct hires. In addition the mission is requesting one fellow in family planning and 2 TACCS advisors for health and education.

Pipeline Assessment: The Mission's assessment reveals a pipeline problem with SO1 & SO2. The average level of forward funding across all objectives were 24 months. We believe that this problem will be overcome in the near future as described below.

The pipeline for SO2 presents 21 months of forward funding. This is due almost entirely to transition to a new institutional contractor to implement ESHE bilateral activities. Although the Mission expects this pipeline to remain relatively high until the Ethio-Eritrean border conflict is resolved and NPA disbursement can be resumed. It is also expected that the NGO reproductive health programs (which are implemented by Pathfinder and PSI/DKT) will continue with the current momentum of implementation, and, therefore, higher expenditure rates.

SO3 pipeline for FY 99 is 18 months long, which is within Agency guidance. The pipeline is relatively high because of the undisbursed NPA fund.

In addition to the existing activities under SO4, phase II Judiciary Training Program has started recently. This will significantly increase the expenditure rate. No pipeline problem is anticipated in the future.

Since mid of FY99, activities under SPO1 show a significant increase in expenditure due to accelerated rate of implementation.

Operating Expenses: The mission believes that the proposed FY2000 OE budget level will be adequate to fund expected costs within current assumptions. If, however, these assumptions do not hold true or unanticipated costs arise, the mission may be forced to petition the bureau for relief. We believe this budget is a "bare bones" estimate of our FY2000 needs.

For FY2001 and FY2002, the mission has provided a conservative estimate of planned funding requirements based on anticipated staffing level, and a stable Ethiopian economy. Modest increases are programmed for most cost categories. It should be noted that costs related to PSC

¹ . FY 2000 figures include 3 emergency food monitors and one driver hired by the special objective team.

salaries and benefits jump by 24% in FY2001. This is a result of Agency's change in forward funding policy and should be a one-time increase. The mission anticipates 7 post assignments in FY2000, 2 in FY2001 and 4 in FY2002. Volatility in the personnel categories (OC 11 and 12) relate to these movements of staff, as does the variance in travel and transportation of persons and things (OC 21 and 22).

ICASS continues to be problematic. The final FY2000 bill, which increased by 18% to \$300,000 over our original estimate for FY2000, has a budgeted increase of 5% for FY 2001 and an additional 2% for FY2002. This may be particularly conservative given the mission's minimal control over this cost area.

We would like to point out that the change in forward funding policy regarding personal services contractors has removed a great deal of flexibility from all USAID missions. Although this will result in a one time reduction in FY2000 OE costs, the longer term impact will be that the mission is disadvantaged in managing its operating expense budget. We believe this change has not been well thought out.

Workforce: There are some additions to program funded workforce as shown in the table. Specifically, our guard force (represented as 'all other' on the table) was increased by 24, following the Nairobi and Dar bombings. Other additions to the workforce will be under SO3 and SPO1. We anticipate a requirement of an Education TAACS advisor that would be placed in the Ministry of Education at the ESDP secretariat. The TAACS would be a technical advisor, focusing on the management and financial systems to be extended and strengthened to make the ESDP a transparent and accountable program and that has the confidence of all partners. With the scaling up of BESO activities in terms of coverage and intensity, we anticipate significant additional workload for the SO team. For example, the increase of the number of TTIs that will be assisted, the increasing involvement in the ESDP implementation (USAID maintains a leadership position within donor community) and a closer work with communities, justify the need for an additional senior FSN education advisor to share the workload.

Due to the magnitude of the drought and the effect of the border conflict, additional program funded four additional program funded FSNs (3 food monitors and 1 driver) are shown under the workforce requirements of the Mission's Special Objective one for FY2000, to help the team carry out timely response to the crisis. The duration of employment of these staff will not continue in the out years unless the situation remains unchanged.

Given the order of magnitude of the development challenge, and the emergency response, the agency has rightly provided a large DA, and PL 480 program in Ethiopia. This requires in turn adequate staffing to manage these resources prudently. We believe that the levels we have requested (including a straight-line of 12 USDH over the planning period) are the minimum resources needed to accomplish this task.

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
S.O.2: Increased use of PPHC	936-3079 FHI	High	6 years (1997-02)	0	450	0	450
S.O.2: Increased use of PPHC	936-3052 PCS	High	6 years (1997-02)	0	300	0	300
S.O.2: Increased use of PPHC	936-3046 POLICY	High	5 years (1997-01)	0	250	0	0
S.O.2: Increased use of PPHC	936-3057 Contraceptive Procurment	High	6 years (1997-02)	0	5,500	0	6,000
S.O.2: Increased use of PPHC	MACRO DHS+	High	6 years (1997-02)	0	300	0	0
S.O.2: Increased use of PPHC	Polio	High		0	500	0	500
S.O.3: Quality and Equity of Primary Education	936-5970.03	High		0	0	0	300
GRAND TOTAL.....							

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: Ethiopia
 Approp:
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2000 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
SO 1: Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grains															
	Bilateral	3,567	3,000	252				0				415		5,543	17,516
	Field Spt	100												0	0
		3,667	3,000	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	0	5,543	17,516
SO 2: Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services															
	Bilateral	9,250					1,725	2,650	1,000	3,875				14,276	15,655
	Field Spt	9,300					4,175	2,300		2,825				9,619	4,204
		18,550	0	0	0	0	5,900	4,950	1,000	6,700	0	0	0	23,895	19,859
SO 3: Quality and Equity Improved in an Expanded System of Primary Education															
	Bilateral	12,319			12,319									14,305	13,442
	Field Spt	0													
		12,319	0	0	12,319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,305	13,442
SO 4: Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System															
	Bilateral	2,678						500					2,178	5,300	5,320
	Field Spt	0													
		2,678	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	2,178	5,300	5,320
SPO 1: Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas															
	Bilateral	858		0				858						1,980	950
	Field Spt	142						142							
		1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,980	950
Title II - Reg															
	Bilateral	38,793		38,793										38,793	
	Field Spt	0													
		38,793	0	38,793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,793	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		28,672	3,000	252	12,319	0	1,725	4,008	1,000	3,875	0	415	2,178	41,404	52,883
Total Field Support		9,542	0	0	0	0	4,175	2,442	0	2,825	0	0	0	9,619	4,204
TOTAL PROGRAM		38,214	3,000	252	12,319	0	5,900	6,450	1,000	6,700	0	415	2,178	51,023	57,087

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	3,252
Democracy	2,178
HCD	12,319
PHN	20,050
Environment	415
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	11,745
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	11,745
CSD Program	26,469
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	26,469

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Ethiopia
 Approp:
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2001 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
SO 1: Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grains															
	Bilateral	7,158	5,282					0				1,876		9,448	15,227
	Field Spt														0
		7,158	5,282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,876	0	9,448
Title II Regular															
	Bilateral	18,831		18,831				0						18,831	
	Field Spt														0
		18,831	0	18,831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,831	0
SO 2: Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services															
	Bilateral	11,875					2,850	4,075	800	4,200				10,830	16,700
	Field Spt	7,300					3,750	500		3,000				7,549	2,055
		19,175	0	0	0	0	6,600	4,575	800	7,200	0	0	0	18,379	18,755
	Bilateral	11,700					11,700							11,700	
	Field Spt														
		11,700	0	0	0	0	11,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,700	0
SO 3: Quality and Equity Improved in an Expanded System of Primary Education															
	Bilateral	12,149			12,149									15,400	10,191
	Field Spt	0													
		12,149	0	0	12,149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,400	10,191
SO 4: Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System															
	Bilateral	1,936											1,936	3,825	3,438
	Field Spt	0													
		1,936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,936	3,825	3,438
SPO 1: Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas															
	Bilateral	600						600						1,007	543
	Field Spt	0													
		600	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	1,007	543
Title II - Reg															
	Bilateral	7,800										7,800		7,800	
	Field Spt	0													
		7,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,800	0	7,800	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		33,718	5,282	0	12,149	0	2,850	4,675	800	4,200	0	1,876	1,936	40,510	46,099
Total Field Support		7,300	0	0	0	0	3,750	500	0	3,000	0	0	0	7,549	2,055
TOTAL PROGRAM		41,018	5,282	0	12,149	0	6,600	5,175	800	7,200	0	1,876	1,936	48,059	48,154

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	5,282
Democracy	1,936
HCD	12,149
PHN	19,775
Environment	1,876
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	15,694
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	15,694
CSD Program	25,324
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	25,324

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Ethiopia

Approp:

Scenario:

S.O. #, Title		FY 2002 Request													Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1: Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grains															
	Bilateral	7,200						0				2,000		8,839	13,588
	Field Spt	7,200	5,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	8,839	13,588
Title II Regular															
	Bilateral	18,831		18,831				0						18,831	0
	Field Spt	18,831	0	18,831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,831	0
SO 2: Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services															
	Bilateral	11,925					2,850	4,075	800	4,200				19,175	9,450
	Field Spt	7,250					3,750	500		3,000				9,305	0
		19,175	0	0	0	0	6,600	4,575	800	7,200	0	0	0	28,480	9,450
	Bilateral	11,700					11,700							11,700	
	Field Spt	0													
		11,700	0	0	0	0	11,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,700	0
SO 3: Quality and Equity Improved in an Expanded System of Primary Education															
	Bilateral	12,149												15,400	6,940
	Field Spt	300												9,305	0
		12,449	0	0	12,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,400	6,940
SO 4: Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System															
	Bilateral	1,936											1,936	3,800	1,574
	Field Spt	0													
		1,936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,936	3,800	1,574
SPO 1: Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas															
	Bilateral	1,500						1,500						1,500	543
	Field Spt	0													
		1,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	543
Title II Regular															
	Bilateral	7,800										7,800		7,800	
	Field Spt	0													
		7,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,800	0	7,800	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		34,710	0	0	12,149	0	2,850	5,575	800	4,200	0	2,000	1,936	48,714	32,095
Total Field Support		7,550	0	0	300	0	3,750	500	0	3,000	0	0	0	9,305	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		42,260	5,200	0	12,449	0	6,600	6,075	800	7,200	0	2,000	1,936	58,019	32,095

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	5,200
Democracy	1,936
HCD	12,449
PHN	20,675
Environment	2,000
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	15,736
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	15,736
CSD Program	26,524
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	26,524

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
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Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Ethiopia								Total SO/SpO							Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
End of year On-Board									Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-	All			
FY 2000 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2		Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other		
OE Funded: 1/ U.S. Direct Hire	1.4	1	1		0.6	1		5	4	1	1	1		7	12	
Other U.S. Citizens								0			1			1	1	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	1	1				2	2	
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	2			1		5	5	11	38	4	70	128	133	
Subtotal	2.4	2	3	0	0.6	2	0	10	10	13	40	5	0	70	148	
Program Funded 1/ U.S. Citizens	1	1		1		1		4						0	4	
FSNs/TCNs	4	4.5	3	3.5		9		24						0	24	
Subtotal	5	5.5	3	4.5	0	10	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	
Total Direct Workforce	7.4	7.5	6	4.5	0.6	12	0	38	10	13	40	5	0	70	176	
TAACS		1	1					2						0	2	
Fellows		1						1						0	1	
IDIs								0						0	0	
Subtotal	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7.4	9.5	7	4.5	0.6	12	0	41	10	13	40	5	0	70	179	

Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Ethiopia End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1.4	1	1		0.6	1		5	4	1	1	1			7	12
Other U.S. Citizens								0			1				1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	1	1					2	2
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	2			1		5	5	11	38	4		70	128	133
Subtotal	2.4	2	3	0	0.6	2	0	10	10	13	40	5	0	70	138	148
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	1		1		1		4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	4	4.5	3	3.5		5		20							0	20
Subtotal	5	5.5	3	4.5	0	6	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Total Direct Workforce	7.4	7.5	6	4.5	0.6	8	0	34	10	13	40	5	0	70	138	172
TAACS		1	1					2							0	2
Fellows		1						1							0	1
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7.4	9.5	7	4.5	0.6	8	0	37	10	13	40	5	0	70	138	175

Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Ethiopia End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff							Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2		Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1.4	1	1		0.6	1		5	4	1	1	1			7	12
Other U.S. Citizens								0			1				1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	1	1					2	2
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	2				1	5	5	11	38	4		70	128	133
Subtotal	2.4	2	3	0	0.6	2	0	10	10	13	40	5	0	70	138	148
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	1		1		1		4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	4	4.5	3	3.5		5		20							0	20
Subtotal	5	5.5	3	4.5	0	6	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Total Direct Workforce	7.4	7.5	6	4.5	0.6	8	0	34	10	13	40	5	0	70	138	172
TAACS		1	1					2							0	2
Fellows		1						1							0	1
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7.4	9.5	7	4.5	0.6	8	0	37	10	13	40	5	0	70	138	175

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission:	USAID/Ethiopia
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Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003

Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	1	1	1	1
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	1	1	1	1
Legal - 85	0	0	0	0
Commodity Mgt. - 92	0	0	0	0
Contract Mgt. - 93	1	1	1	1
Secretary - 05 & 07	0	0	0	0
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	1	1	1	1
Economics - 11	0	0	0	0
Democracy - 12	0	0	0	0
Food for Peace - 15	1	1	1	1
Private Enterprise - 21	0	0	0	0
Engineering - 25	0	0	0	0
Environment - 40 & 75	1	1	1	1
Health/Pop. - 50	1	1	1	1
Education - 60	0	0	1	1
General Dvpm. - 12*	1	1	0	0
RUDO, UE-funded - 40	0	0	0	0

Total	12	12	12	12
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***GDO - 12:** for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs:** list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID ETHIOPIA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 663		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	10.1		10.1	12.9		12.9	13.6		13.6
	Subtotal OC 11.1	10.1	0	10.1	12.9	0	12.9	13.6	0	13.6
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH	1.8		1.8	2.4		2.4	2.6		2.6
	Subtotal OC 11.5	1.8	0	1.8	2.4	0	2.4	2.6	0	2.6
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	101.5		101.5	75.7		75.7	77.7		77.7
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	318		318	348.8		348.8	361.8		361.8
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	419.5	0	419.5	424.5	0	424.5	439.5	0	439.5
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	137		137	143.6		143.6	144.6		144.6
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	2.8		2.8	1.4		1.4	2.2		2.2
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	31.9		31.9	23.4		23.4	37.8		37.8
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	1		1	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	1.6		1.6	2.1		2.1	2.2		2.2
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PS	7.5		7.5	7.8		7.8	8.3		8.3
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	43.6		43.6	47		47	49.6		49.6
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	225.4	0	225.4	226.5	0	226.5	245.9	0	245.9

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0		0	0		0	0		0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	62		62	62		62	62		62
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	35.4		35.4	16.9		16.9	38.2		38.2
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	16		16	0		0	0		0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	26.6		26.6	33.8		33.8	52		52
21.0	R & R Travel	33.7		33.7	47.6		47.6	38.3		38.3
21.0	Education Travel	8.9		8.9	9.4		9.4	9.4		9.4
21.0	Evacuation Travel	50		50	41		41	31		31
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	20		20	21		21	22.1		22.1
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	23		23	23		23	23		23
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	45		45	50		50	50		50
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	20		20	20		20	20		20
	Subtotal OC 21.0	340.6	0	340.6	324.7	0	324.7	346	0	346
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	183.9		183.9	75		75	123.9		123.9
22.0	Home Leave Freight	45.8		45.8	39.4		39.4	43.3		43.3
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	35.5		35.5	66.5		66.5	40		40

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID ETHIOPIA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 663		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	34.9		34.9	60		60	27.3		27.3
	Subtotal OC 22.0	300.1	0	300.1	240.9	0	240.9	234.5	0	234.5
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0	190.3	190.3	190.3		190.3	190.3		190.3
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0	34.6	34.6	38.7		38.7	38.7		38.7
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	299.7	0	299.7	300		300	300		300
	Subtotal OC 23.2	299.7	224.9	524.6	529	0	529	529	0	529
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	14.4		14.4	15.1		15.1	15.9		15.9
23.3	Residential Utilities	34		34	35.5		35.5	37.2		37.2
23.3	Telephone Costs	10	40	50	52		52	55		55
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services	3.5		3.5	3.7		3.7	4		4
	Subtotal OC 23.3	61.9	40	101.9	106.3	0	106.3	112.1	0	112.1
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	4.5		4.5	4.7		4.7	5		5
	Subtotal OC 24.0	4.5	0	4.5	4.7	0	4.7	5	0	5
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	54.6		54.6	67.7		67.7	71.1		71.1
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	62.3		62.3	77.4		77.4	81.2		81.2
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances	1		1	1		1	1		1
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID ETHIOPIA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 663		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	10		10	11		11	10		10
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	30		30	32		32	35		35
25.2	Staff training contracts	30		30	30		30	30		30
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	187.9	0	187.9	219.1	0	219.1	228.3	0	228.3
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	300		300	315		315	320		320
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	300	0	300	315	0	315	320	0	320
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	21	21.1	42.1	43		43	44		44
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	40		40	42		42	43		43
	Subtotal OC 25.4	61	21.1	82.1	85	0	85	87	0	87
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	4.5		4.5	5		5	5.5		5.5
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	10		10	10.5		10.5	11		11
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	5		5	5.5		5.5	6		6
	Subtotal OC 25.7	19.5	0	19.5	21	0	21	22.5	0	22.5
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID ETHIOPIA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 663		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	90	20	110	127		127	127		127
	Subtotal OC 26.0	90	20	110	127	0	127	127	0	127
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	115		115	120		120	70		70
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	60		60	55		55	55		55
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	25		25	30		30	26		26
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0	0		0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	65		65	70		70	55		55
31.0	ADP Software purchases	13		13	20		20	15		15
	Subtotal OC 31.0	278	0	278	295	0	295	221	0	221
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		2600	306	2906	2934	0	2934	2934	0	2934

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>1063</u>	306	<u>1406.4</u>		<u>1435.4</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations 1 USD= BR 8.1	<u>8.1</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>8.3</u> <u>8.3</u>

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 8.5 9 9.5

1063	1406.4	1435.4
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Organization: USAID ETHIOPIA

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	8.5	2.5	11.0	9.0	3.2	12.2	9.5	3.3	12.8
Withdrawals	5.0	2.0	7.0	6.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	2.0	8.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	106.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	306.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	200.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate 8.1 8.2 8.3

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____ _____ _____

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID ETHIOPIA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 663		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	5.1		5.1	6.5		6.5	6.8		6.8
	Subtotal OC 11.1	5.1	0	5.1	6.5	0	6.5	6.8	0	6.8
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH	1		1	1.2		1.2	1.4		1.4
	Subtotal OC 11.5	1	0	1	1.2	0	1.2	1.4	0	1.4
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	45		45	0		0	0		0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	56.4		56.4	62.9		62.9	65.2		65.2
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	101.4	0	101.4	62.9	0	62.9	65.2	0	65.2
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.4		0.4	0		0	0.7		0.7
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation F	0.5		0.5	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0.8		0.8	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separati	1.8		1.8	2		2	2.1		2.1
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	7.7		7.7	8.5		8.5	8.9		8.9
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	11.2	0	11.2	12.2	0	12.2	13.4	0	13.4

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID ETHIOPIA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 663		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	35.6		35.6	40		40	40		40
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	5.5		5.5	0		0	9.6		9.6
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0		0	0		0	2.3		2.3
21.0	R & R Travel	0		0	2.2		2.2	0		0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	2		2	2		2	2		2
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	0		0	0		0	0		0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	2		2	2		2	2		2
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	7.8		7.8	7.8		7.8	7.8		7.8
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	5		5	5		5	5		5
	Subtotal OC 21.0	57.9	0	57.9	59	0	59	68.7	0	68.7
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	29.5		29.5	0		0	31		31
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0		0	0		0	12		12
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip	5.7		5.7	7.5		7.5	6.7		6.7

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID ETHIOPIA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 663		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	5.9		5.9	6.8		6.8	4.7		4.7
	Subtotal OC 22.0	41.1	0	41.1	14.3	0	14.3	54.4	0	54.4
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0	18.1	18.1	18.1		18.1	18.1		18.1
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space		3.3	3.29	3.7		3.7	3.7		3.7
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	25		25	25		25	25		25
	Subtotal OC 23.2	25	21.4	46.4	46.8	0	46.8	46.8	0	46.8
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4	1.5		1.5
23.3	Residential Utilities	2.8		2.8	3		3	3.1		3.1
23.3	Telephone Costs	1.1	3.8	4.9	6		6	6.3		6.3
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	5.3	3.8	9.1	10.4	0	10.4	10.9	0	10.9
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	5.2		5.2	6.4		6.4	6.8		6.8
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	6.1		6.1	6.5		6.5	6.8		6.8
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID ETHIOPIA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 663		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	2		2	2		2	2		2
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	3.8		3.8	6.1		6.1	6.7		6.7
25.2	Staff training contracts	9.4		9.4	10		10	10		10
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	26.5	0	26.5	31	0	31	32.3	0	32.3
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	53.7		53.7	54.5		54.5	55.4		55.4
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	53.7	0	53.7	54.5	0	54.5	55.4	0	55.4
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	2.7	2	4.7	2.9		2.9	2.9		2.9
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	3		3	3		3	3		3
	Subtotal OC 25.4	5.7	2	7.7	5.9	0	5.9	5.9	0	5.9
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.4		0.4	0.6		0.6	0.7		0.7
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	0.7		0.7	1		1	1		1
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
	Subtotal OC 25.7	2.3	0	2.3	2.8	0	2.8	2.9	0	2.9
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID ETHIOPIA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 663		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	20.4	3.6	24	22		22	21.9		21.9
	Subtotal OC 26.0	20.4	3.6	24	22	0	22	21.9	0	21.9
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	10		10	9.6		9.6	6.4		6.4
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	8.2		8.2	17		17	12.8		12.8
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	2		2	3		3	2.2		2.2
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	8.5		8.5	10.4		10.4	7.8		7.8
31.0	ADP Software purchases	1.3		1.3	3.3		3.3	2.6		2.6
	Subtotal OC 31.0	30	0	30	43.3	0	43.3	31.8	0	31.8
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		386.6	30.8	417.4	372.8	0	372.8	417.8	0	417.8

Additional Mandatory Information

2.8
Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchase _____
Exchange Rate Used in Computations 8.1 _____ 8.2 _____ 8.3 _____

18.4

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 2.3 2.6 2.7

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

**

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Washington Funded USDH Salaries & Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0			0			0			0			0

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 21.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 22.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 23.2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 23.3		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 24.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0			0			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.0	Supplies and materials			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

**

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0 0 0 0 0

Environmental Review

Component 1. Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for coming year. Planned Reg 216 actions are listed in FY 2000 column in the Table below. The Mission plans to submit to the Africa Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO) one IEE amendment and to the BHR BEO three IEE amendments for approval in addition to 8 IEE/DAPs. The Title II IEE amendments will be submitted to the BHR BEO in May, 2000 and the DA IEE will be submitted to the Africa BEO in August, 2000. Details follow:

IEE Amendments:

The original Save the Children IEE was written in 1998. An amendment will be submitted to BEO for approval in May of 2000 to brush clearing activities proposed by grantee and not included under the current IEE.

The original REST and FHI IEEs were written and approved in 1998. Each will do amendments to include small scale irrigation activities.

The original SO 1 Results Package #1 (IEE 29ethop2.iew) was rewritten in early 1999. Categorical Exclusions were granted for: a) education, training, study tours and other capacity building efforts Pursuant to 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i); b) research plots, carefully controlled and monitored, in small areas (***defined as fewer than four hectares***) for purposes of research and field evaluation pursuant to 216.2(c)(2)(ii); c) workshops, seminars, studies, further design and refinement of results packages, and research pursuant to 216.2(c)(2) (iii); and d) document acquisition and dissemination of information pursuant to 216.2(c)(2)(v). A deferral was granted for all other activities. One of four assessments that will be used to define additional activities has been completed with the rest expected to be completed by 6/00. An amendment will be submitted to BEO for approval in August of 2000 to formalize this situation. NOTE: Over the course of the past few months there has been growing consensus among donors that Ethiopia must embark on a large-scale program to increase food production through increased irrigation development. USAID's SO 1 will be looking at the scope of these types of activities in the Amhara Region late this year or early next in an NRM assessment of Regional Government proposed pilot/research activities for watershed/NRM management. Should the Mission consider irrigation activities other than small scale, an EA may be in the future if they are not covered under the Nile Basin Environmental Assessment.

Component 2. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs. All Mission activities are in compliance with their corresponding approved IEEs, as reflected in the FY 99, FY 00 and Comments columns below.

USAID/Ethiopia Environmental Review Status, Plans and Schedule

ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY 99 and previous	FY 2000	Comments
SO1 Increased availability of selected domestically produced foodgrains			
663-0005 Development of Competitive Markets - Project LOP FY 00. 28ethiop2.iew	IEE amendment approved 6/98 to include umbrella environmental reviews for activities to be defined under sub-grant facility. CE for TA, training, study tours, surveys, cap. building, data collection, analyses. NDWC for sub-grants. Five subgrant Environmental Reviews done.		Some funds may be used for national Food Security Program component
663-0019 Resources for Development of Agriculture - Umbrella. LOP 06			
* Michigan State University .IEE approved 8/97 for stand alone grant. LOP 98	MSU coop agreement terminated.	No activity	If activity continued later, will be under Mission's new Food Security program, and IEE covering program will include this activity in its review.
* Winrock EMPOWER Coop Agreement. IEE approved 5/97. LOP 02	CE for training, NDWC for ag. field activities. Deferrals for pesticide only activities defined to date are training and scholarships. Will need to review IEE once activities on-farm are clearly defined to determine if it will need revision/update for ag. inputs section.	Only activities defined to date are training and scholarships. Will need to review IEE once activities on farm are clearly defined to determine if it will need revision/update for ag. inputs section.	Monitoring of all activities will continue.
* VOCA Ag. Input Dealers Training Coop. Agreement. IEE approved 9/96. LOP 02	Activity extended 3 yrs. IEE reviewed and BEO approved recommendation that no IEE amendment required since activities are same and IEE findings being implemented. Training module developed by an IPM specialist in early 1997 includes instruction in proper use, storage and handling of ag. inputs including pesticides. Monitoring of training done; training conducted by IPM specialist. MOA Crop Protection experts involved in training design and implementation.		Monitoring of all activities will continue.
663-0019 Food Security Program for Amhara Region. 29ethop2.iew. LOP 06	Design delayed due to Mission evacuation. Mar99 conference identified likely components to include increased financial services, watershed mgt, soil fertility mgt., ag. research and extension, human nutrition education. Later components will include food markets policy research and market information systems. IEE will be required (est. 8/00).	IEE will be required (est. 8/00).	
SO2 Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services			

663-0016/17 ESHE - IEE date: 4/94 LOP: 02	CE for education, TA, training, Construction up to 10,000 sq. ft., water supply for health facilities allowed with no further action. No RIF funding anticipated. New AIDS activity (policy analyses) was added in 1998. RLA determined amended IEE not warranted.	Additional funding (\$2m) expected from the Life Initiative this year.	Only significant additional activity will be a cross border (Djibouti) AIDS awareness campaign. Amended IEE not envisioned at this time, but could change depending on the final scope.
SO3 Quality and Equity Improved in and Expanded System of Primary Education			
663-0014 BESO. Original IEE 4/95. LOP 01	CE for education, TA, training, except for programs whose activities directly affect the environment (construction). Sub-grants to World Learning and Tigray Dev. Assoc. are used to support community schools. Small-scale classroom construction and rehabilitation allowed in the original IEE have been funded, all well below the 10,000 sq. ft limitation. BESO NPA funds can be used for Regional Incentive Funds (RIF) for Tigray and SNNPR regions for purposes to be determined by the participating regional governments. To date these have been used only to purchase vehicles.	To date Mission has not approved any proposals that deviate from the approved IEE.	MEO will review with BESO and AID staff to to explain the simplicity of the process, review the IEE and determine if an amendment is needed to set up an environmental screening process for TDA, WL and RIF proposals and explain /work with the same to ensure compliance on important activities that deviate from the approved IEE.
SO4 Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic Society			
663-0020-G-00-5501 Ethiopian NGO Sector Enhancement Initiative (Grant to PACT). Original IEE 5/95 LOP 03	CE for TA, training, education, institutional strengthening, regional communications, info. exchange activities. NDWC for community development activities and SAGs. IEE amended in 1998 to include environmental screening process for SAG component (small activity grants).	PACT ERF drafted and approved to include NRM training.	Rigorous monitoring of pre SAG awards will be done. Copies of all SAG ERFs will be forwarded to the BEO.
663-0007 Democracy and Governance Support Project. Original IEE 3/92	IEE approved CE for entire project.	No activity changes anticipated that would require IEE review, amendment or have impact on the environment.	
SpO 1 Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas			
663-0021 SERA project. LOP 9/00	CE for TA, training, studies was approved 6/97.	The report was very critical of CS WSS	A forum will be held on CS potable water

	Study on environmental effects of potable water activities completed, in draft 1/00 (funded through project buy in to EPIQ). All CSs have agreed to do water quality testing.	activities that did partial coverage in a village or area (i.e., potable water was available only x% of the time or to x% of the population).	activities, using the water and sanitation study to come to clear agreement with all CSs on acceptable WSS activities and reporting requirements
Title II Regular Program	IEEs approved for 7 CSs (REST, FHI, CRS, CARE, SCF-US, WV and EOC) in FY 98. IEE for Africare approved in FY 99. All CSs have submitted FY 2000 ESRs, which were approved. PEA on Small Scale Irrigation approved by BHR 3/99. 6 CSs amended their IEEs incorporating PEA findings.	<p>REST and FHI will submit amended IEEs to cover irrigation activities (due 12/99).</p> <p>REST and CSR will submit separate ESRs and analyses for road construction prior to beginning new activities.</p> <p>SCF-US will amend IEE for FY 01 bush clearing activity (5/00).</p> <p>All FY 01 IEE amendments or ESRs due in BHR 6/00 with PAAs.</p>	<p>REST and FHI new irrigation activities still undetermined.</p> <p>Monitoring of all activities will continue.</p>

Note: All current activities are in compliance with approved IEEs.

GREATER HORN OF AFRICA INITIATIVE

Overview:

During FY 99, USAID/Ethiopia and the U.S. Embassy in Ethiopia were actively involved in collaboration and coordination with the REDSO/GHAI office. This partnership led to the establishment of a technical-level committee of the Joint IGAD Partners Forum known as the Project Implementation Committee (JIPF/PIC). This committee provided a forum for information exchange and dialogue between the donor partners and IGAD on the technical design and implementation of IGAD's projects. Initial meetings took place in Addis. Unfortunately, due to changes in staffing within GHAI/REDSO, there were no JIPF/PIC meetings during the latter half of FY 99 to the detriment of all donors involved in supporting IGAD. We look forward to working with GHAI/REDSO staff in re-vitalizing this effort.

With regional stability one of the critical areas of U.S. national interest, there was active, strategic coordination between USAID/Ethiopia and the U.S. Embassy/Ethiopia, the "U.S. Country Team on Regional Issues", particularly on conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution (CPMR) effort. Though the ongoing programs of its member agencies, the country team initiated several activities with these issues in mind, including the USAID strategic parameters paper, approved by Washington in November 1998, which incorporates a concept of a Border Development Fund to rebuild cross-border confidence and address community issues at an appropriate time in the Ethio-Eritrean border conflict. Similarly, GHAI, USAID/Kenya and USAID/Ethiopia have had numerous discussions to refine the framework for the Southern Tier Initiative. This initiative is intended to address pastoralist development issues in the Ethio-Kenyan border area. Another USAID program, PACT, trained 13 local NGOS in CPMR skills. Activities designed to promote peace enable the Government of Ethiopia to continue to devote its attention to development issues, and respond directly to the U.S. national interest in regional stability and the GHAI objective of strengthened African capacity to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflict in the Greater Horn region.

The GHAI Horn of Africa Support Project, (HASP) fund received eight proposals for consideration from Ethiopian NGOs. Unfortunately, none of these were funded. USAID/E is working with these NGOs to strengthen and re-submit the proposals.

USAID/Ethiopia is currently in the process of developing a new Integrated Strategic Plan and will attempt to converge as much as possible all U.S. government resources and interventions in Ethiopia into a single development assistance strategy embodying GHAI principles, especially in the areas of conflict prevention, food security, and addressing regional issues.

GHAI Regional Funded Activity:

The conference, held in Addis Ababa, had delegates from 26 African nations in attendance. The focus of the conference was the role of youth in conflict prevention, and in particular the conference focused on the current conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The discussion led to the decision that as we enter the new millennium, youth must collectively work together to erase the bad image of the African continent. The point was stressed that youth have a pivotal role to play in the future of the continent and in the decisive task of conflict prevention, resolution, and post conflict reconstruction.

During the conference the African nations were grouped by sub-regions, West Africa, East Africa, and South Africa. Each group assessed their respective sub-regional issues and as a whole they prioritized the Eritrea/Ethiopia conflict and recommended solutions as to how to move forward in supporting peace between the two nations. The East Africa Resolution was to commend the initiatives of the OAU and, where appropriate, IGAD, the role of the UN and any other initiatives aimed at restoring peace in the region.

The GHAI principals most relevant to the Ethiopian Youth League conference were to strengthen African ownership, to enhance strategic and regional coordination, and to promote stability through solutions to peace within the region.

Bi-lateral programs:

Under the Special Objective, Enhanced household food security in target areas, the Strengthening Emergency Response (SERA) program has developed and issued in consultation with national stakeholders, national guidelines to help in identifying the root causes of vulnerability in chronically food insecure areas of the country and thereby devise the appropriate mechanisms to mitigate short and long term food insecurity problems. This is directly related to the GHAI principle of linking relief and development.

Under SO 1 Increased availability of selected domestically produced food grains, the factors associated with chronic food insecurity in Ethiopia are inefficient agricultural practices, declining soil fertility, recurrent drought, poor water conservation practices, insufficient access to land, insecure land tenure, and limited non-farm income opportunities. USAID/Ethiopia re-structured its food and agricultural development program in FY 99 to more directly address the problem of chronic food insecurity at the household level. This is critical to the objective of Strengthened African Capacity to Enhance Regional Food Security.

SO 2 supports the GHAI I.R.1.5: Enhanced African Capacity to Implement Household Level Nutrition and Other Child Survival Interventions. Specifically, SO 2 focused on the promotion of PPHC services and improving the health of mothers and children. In the future SO 2 will look at optimal feeding and dietary practices for infants and young children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and improved maternal and child health.

SO 4 Increased access to and participation in a democratic system. The purpose of this Strategic Objective is to nurture the success of Ethiopia's new federal democratic system, consistent with the current MPP Goal to "strengthen democratic institutions and respect for human rights and encouraging internal and external reconciliation in the aftermath of Ethiopia's conflict with Eritrea." Specifically, through PACT, USAID has provided capacity building support to 85 local NGOs involved in activities related to food security, health, education, democracy and governance, orphans and street children. These activities fit well with the five GHAI principles of African ownership, Strategic coordination, Linking relief and development, Regional perspective, and Promoting stability